CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28726—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1892.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall. 11 years old	37 12
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	33 0
Heart Bottle	30 4
O. B.	26 0
Glentromie	27 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 12

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th Apr
B.L.	ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weigholl	14th ,,
B.L.	PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st ,,
					Friday.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.L.	RAVENNA	3857	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigholl	10th ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th ,,
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	24th ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4078	800	W. Seston	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigholl	8th ,,
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th ,,
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tocque	5th May.
CATHAY	2383	500	A. Symons	19th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 3, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

5th May. 2nd June. 30th June.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 7, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Enger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class,	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 890	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	30th April.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	450	22nd May.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	8th May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O von HOFFER, Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 8, 1892.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S. S. "DAMASCUS," 3,600 tons. This Magnificent Steamer will leave Bombay for London direct on or about 13th May.

Splendid accommodation for Passengers. Fitted with Electric Light. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. The Steamer will probably make the voyage in 22 days.

For particulars as to passage, &c.,

Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	5th May.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	18th May.
NUBIA	3351	T. Knox	4th June.
ARABIA	3344	C. Hilleout	25th June.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed, twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 13, 1892.

CHEAP HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

RELIABLE BOOKINGS by all regular Liners.

SELECTION of LINERS and BERTHS secured to none. NON-LINER BOOKINGS a special branch of Passage Department.

Fares Rs. 200 2-0 to Continental Ports.
,, 250-275 to United Kingdom Ports.

REGISTRATION in advance, of passage requirements FREE OF CHARGE.

GROUPING, or CABIN-MATING, of Passengers select.

AGENTS at Chief Continental and United Kingdom Sea Ports and Towns.

CONTINENTAL RAIL and Sleeping Car Tickets provided at ORIGINAL COST; requiring no "STAMPING" at different departure stations for stoppages en route.

BAGGAGE received and stored FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES pending shipment with embarkation.

BANKING DEPARTMENT: Terms easy and liberal; forwarded on application.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT. Goods of any description supplied; the smallest orders receiving equally prompt attention and care. Commission 2½ per cent. on value.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT: Consignments, Baggage, Parcels, etc., cleared and delivered as per lowest fixed tariff.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT: Expressage on small parcels etc., to England 5 annas per lb or Re. 1-8 per cub. foot. Large packages charged for at lowest fixed tariff per cub. foot to all parts.

CHARGES and duty, if any, prepayable or recovered on delivery.

HAND-BOOKS AND PRINTED TARIFF forwarded free.

THOS. COULSON & CO.,
Carriers, Steamship, General Passenger and Banking Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 27th April, noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on 30th April, 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA, 1,554 tons, on the 1st May, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,271 tons, on 28th April, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th April, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal town of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. FREE OF CHARGE.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF EDINBURGH, 2 220 Tons, Captain Frame, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 14th May. This Steamer is Lighted throughout with Electric Light. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs, and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd April 1892.

"MacIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About.	
† IONIA	5330	E. Boyle	22nd May	for Plymouth.
† RUTHENIA	5400	E. Bellinge	29th ,,	,, Liverpool.
* ETOLIA	3100	R. Jones	10th June ,,	Liverpool or Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric Light, and has all Cabins amidships.

† These magnificent Steamers have both Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon, and are expected to make the Voyage in 21 days.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—23, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPORTING.

TABLE, TOILET AND POCKET CUTLERY, OF BEST QUALITY ONLY.

FULL DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
OMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the RATEPAYERS and all OTHER INHABITANTS OF THIS CITY interested in its Municipal Government will be held at the FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE on SATURDAY, the 30th April, at 4½ o'clock p.m., for the purpose of RECORDING a RESPECTFUL PROTEST against the inequality and injustice of Government requiring the Bombay Municipality to contribute the sum of Rs. 4,16,000 towards the cost of Police, when the whole of the rest of the Presidency, both Rural and Urban, is altogether relieved from local burden in respect thereof, and of SUPPORTING the APPEAL of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA on the subject.

Kazi Abdul Latif Loude (Kazi of Bombay).
Kazi Shaikh Mahomed Moorghay.
Badrudin Tyabji.
R. M. Sayani.
Abdulla M. Dhuramsey.
Hajee Mohomed Hajee Jitekar.
Ibrahim Rahimtoolla.
Facoomiya bin Ally Saheb Kur.
Badrudin Abdulla Kur.
Sulliman Abdul Wahid.
Hajee Abdul Sattar Hajee Oomarsoob.
Hajee Esoof Hajee Ismail.
Rohemoobhoy Allana.
Fazalbhoy Joomabhoy Lalji.
Carimbhoy Ibrahim.
Mohomed Hoossein Chorghay.
Esabin Khalifa.
Sulliman Hajee Cassum.
Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Jusab.
Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail.
Daudbhoy Moosabhoy.
Abdul Hajee Daud.
Hajee Hassum Hajee Ahmed.
Hajee Shabsudie.
Hajee Mahomed Hajee Jikeria.
Abdul Hajee Miya Ahmed Khaiwa.
Memon Hajee Osaman Hajee Chootani.
Dinshaw Manokji Petit.
Sorabji Shapurji Bengalee.
Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir.
Jamshedji N. Tata.
Hormusji Mancherji Chichgar.
Framji Dinshaw Petit.
Sorabji Framji Patell.
Bomanji Dinshaw Petit.
Hormusjee Shapurjee.
Mancherji S. Mehta.
Jamshedji C. Cama.
Jamshedji Ardashir Wadia.
Postanji Ardashir Wadia.
Curshedji Mancherji N. Banaji.
Cawasji Pestanji (Dr.)
Meherjibhoy R. Setna (Dr.)
Bomanji Pestanji Master.
Jalbhoy Ardashir Sett.
Manekshah J. Talyarkhan.
Pherozeshah M. Mehta.
K. M. Shroff.
Framji Edulji Davar.
Dhanjeebhoy Merwanji Mehta.
Manokji Edulji Allbless.
Ardashir Framji.
Bezanji Hormusji Allbless.
Edulji Nasservanji Setna.
D. Pestonji Markar.
A. G. Vicgas (Dr.)
Varjivandas Madhavdas.
Tribhuvandas Manguldas Nathoobhoy.
Javerilal U. Yajnik.
Raoji V. J. Shankersett.
Purshottam Manguldas Nathoobhoy.
Harkissodas Narottamdas.
Jagmohandas Vandravandas Bhaisett.
Bhalchandra Krishna, (Dr.)
Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal.
Lukhmidas Khimji.
Shivlal Motilal.
Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya.
Nana Moroji.
Tribhuvandas Varjeewandas.
Gordhandas Khatao Makanji.
Vandravandas Purshottamdas.
Karsondas Chhabildas.
Fakirchand Premchand.
Vijbhukandas Atmaram.
Eknath Raghunath Khote.
Dwarkadas Lalloobhoy.
Kamalsi Premjee.
M. G. Deshmukh, M.D. (Dr.)
Chimanlal H. Satalvad.
Daji Abaji Khare.
S. W. Kane, (Dr.)
H. S. Dixit.
D. S. Garud.
Shamrao M. Rele.
Balaji Pandurang.
Krishnarao B. Bullel, M.D. (Dr.)
Atmaram J. Kirtikar.
Chhabildas Lalloobhoy.
Jamiatram Nanabhai Haridas.
Laiji Shamji.
Khimji Varadhman.
Vassonji Khimji.
Bhagwandas Narottamdas.
Bhaishanker Nanabhoy.
Narondas Purshottamdas.
Jekindas Gangadas Vijbhukandas.
Ranchhordas Narottamdas.
Panalal Poranchund.
Sundernath D. Khote.
Carsondas Vallabhdas.
Lakhmidas Bhimji.
Narsin Khatau.
Jeevandas Mulji.
Chatoorbhooj Murarjee.
Vassonji Tricumjee.

CHAMPAGNE.

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET FILS"

DRY ELITE.

Price Rs. 69 per Doz. Qts.

TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BOMBAY.

TENNIS,— WHITE, DRABS, & GREYS,

SOAP SHRUNK. —CRICKET FOR THE SUMMER "92"

"ENTIRELY NEW STYLES"—SUITS.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS, BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climet from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S JAVA GEMS.

	Rs.	a.
Java Gems No. 1, per box of 100	3	8
Java Gems No. 2, ,, ,,	3	4
Java Gems No. 3, ,, ,,	3	0
Java Nobles ,, ,,	3	4

Discount given to large Consumers.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

TREACHER'S CIGARS.

	Rs.	a.
Havannahs Per 100	2	0
Gem Muster ,,	1	14
Club Muster ,,	3	0

Discount given to large Consumers.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FELIX CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.

For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.

For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and other 1,001 Delicacies,

GO TO

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees, and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Viceregal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

FOR SALE.

PUMPING ENGINES FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY are prepared to receive offers for the PURCHASE of 2 WORTHINGTON PUMPING ENGINES built in 1889-90 by Messrs. James, Simpson and Co., London. The Engines are horizontal Triple expansion jet condensing: the pumps are of the Worthington direct acting duplex type. The Boilers are by the Babcock and Wilcox Company. Each engine is capable of lifting 4 millions of gallons in 24 hours. 100 feet high. Within certain limits the Pumps could be altered either to lift a smaller quantity to a greater height, or a larger quantity to a less height. The plant has given the greatest satisfaction and is only to be disposed of on account of the opening of the Tansa Works, which have rendered an auxiliary supply by pumping unnecessary at present. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

H. A. ACWORTH, C.S.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, April 14, 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRIOR, Re. 1-8; postage Anna

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

MANUFACTURED BY REPUTED MAKERS.

With a view of making room for NEW PIANOFORTES arriving fortnightly,

MESSRS. MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

BEG to submit a List of their Second-hand PIANOS, which are offered at the following REDUCED PRICES:—

All PIANOS are of full Compass, and guaranteed to withstand the Indian Climate.

Iron-framed Cottage Piano		Rs.	225
Do. do. Piano		,,	290
Do. do. Piano		,,	375
Square Piano	Ebonized	,,	375
Do.	Rosewood	,,	425
Do.	by Schiedmayer and Soehne	,,	525
Grand Piano by	Broadwood	,,	350
Do.	Ebonized	,,	450
Do.	by Schiedmayer and Soehne	,,	800

N.B.—Arrangements can be made by approved buyers to pay by Instalments.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHOICE INDIAN CIGARS.

		Rs.	a.
O K NOBLES—Of fine flavour and mild, in boxes of 100 each	Per Box	1	12
O K DAWSONS—With straw, much liked	,,	1	12
O K MANILLAS—Choice, mild Cheroots, with straw	,,	1	8
O K HAVANNAHS—Well made, a Superior Smoke	,,	2	0
O K THOMPSONS—With straw, a Long Smoke	,,	1	12

JAVA GEMS.

O K JAVA GEMS, Cigar Shape, No. 1, in Boxes of 100	Per Box	3	8
O K JAVA GEMS ,, No. 2 ,, ,,	,,	3	4
O K JAVA GEMS ,, No. 3 ,, ,,	,,	3	0

N.B.—Owing to the fall in Exchange, our Catalogue prices are increased 10 per cent.

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BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on THURSDAY, the 5th May, 1892, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Government letter acknowledging receipt of address of condolence to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress on the occasion of the death of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, K. G., and stating that the address has been duly transmitted for submission to Her Majesty.
2. Letter from Captain M. Bean, resigning his seat in the Corporation.
3. Memorandum from Colonel Merewether, R.E., forwarding copy of letter to Government, resigning his seat in the Corporation.
4. Letter from the Commissioner, stating, with reference to the Corporation's resolution, dated 7th March, 1892, that the Municipal Solicitors have suggested certain amendments at the end of para. I. of the Building Bye-laws :—
5. Government Letter forwarding bill for Rs. 247-7-7, being the amount of the expenditure incurred by Government on keeping up the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Grant Road, from 15th January to 6th February, 1892, both days inclusive.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee as under :—

6. Recommending sanction to the payment of an additional grant of Rs. 2,194-8-0 to the G. I. P. Railway Co. for the cost of constructing subway at Chinchpokli for the passage of the Tansa water main.
7. Forwarding report from the Executive Engineer, Tansa Water Works, on the completion of the works, and also letter No. 964, dated 12th instant, from the Commissioner, Recommending for sanction (1) the revised establishment of the Tansa Water Works as per statement No. 1, showing net excess of Rs. 241-10-8 to be met by a transfer from the balance of the Budget provision of 2 lakhs for the works during the year, and (2) to the establishment (as per statement No. 2) required for works still in progress, and which will be in progress during the period from March to October, amounting to Rs. 15,455-1-0. This amount to be met by a transfer from the same Budget provision.
8. Recommending sanction (1), in consideration of the services rendered by Mr. White in connection with the Tansa Water Works, to the payment of a bonus equal to 6 months of his salary in lieu of leave of absence on full pay during the same period. (2) The payment of a bonus amounting to Rs. 10,000 to the four principal sub-divisional officers on the duct line works in consideration of the services rendered by them during the construction of the Tansa Water Works. The amount to be met as an advance from surplus cash balance to be hereafter adjusted against savings on the works.
9. Further consideration of the proposal to place commemorative tablets in connection with the carrying out of the Tansa Water Works at Tansa and in the New Municipal Hall.
10. Further consideration of letter from the Commissioner on the subject of the Sewerage of Colaba ; also of memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding letter from the Secretary, Port Trust, calling upon the Municipality, within three months from the 8th idem, to cease discharging into the harbour the night-soil and sullage water, from the civil portion of Colaba, and either by carting it to the Carnac Bunder Depot or otherwise, and, in like manner, to cease throwing night-soil and sullage water into any other part of the harbour ; and of memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding Mr. James W. Smith's report on the subject of the Sewerage of Colaba.
11. Resolutions of the Standing Committee, recommending that, as the estimated cost of the new market for Colaba, including the cost of land for site of same, amounts to Rs. 100,300, of which Rs. 50,300 is available, the Corporation sanction the payment of the balance of Rs. 50,000 by transferring Rs. 21,940 from savings on the Miscellaneous Sanitary Works Loan, and by the advance of Rs. 28,060 from surplus balances, to be adjusted hereafter by debit to loan charges.
12. Recommending sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 360 to meet the cost of leasing from the Port Trust during the current year 277 7-9 square yards of ground in Bassein Street required as the site of a disinfecting chamber.
13. Recommending sanction to the leasing to the Mint Master of a portion of the footpath on Ballard Road for the erection of two chowkies for Police Ramosees, on payment of an annual rental of Rs. 13-5-5.
14. Letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to his leasing from the Agent, B. B. & C. I. railway, of a piece of ground near Frere Bridge, for the erection of a urinal thereat at a nominal rental of Re. 1 per annum.
15. Letter from the Commissioner of Police, stating that the nuisance complained of by residents of Cavel Street, has had his attention, and steps have been taken to prevent it.
16. Resolution of the Standing Committee to the effect that letter from the Commissioner, reporting that he has granted Mr. Tomlinson, Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, three months' privilege leave from the 30th July next, and has appointed Mr. T. C. H. White, Deputy Executive Engineer, Tansa Works, in addition to his own duties, to act for Mr. Tomlinson, be recorded. That the Corporation be recommended to sanction, as a special case, the payment to Mr. T. C. H. White of Rs. 250 per mensem whilst acting as Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, in addition to his salary as Deputy Executive Engineer, Tansa Water Works, the cost of the acting arrangement to be met by a grant from surplus cash balances.
17. Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding letter from Mr. Rienzi Walton, declining, for reasons stated, to accept the special appointment of Drainage Engineer.
18. Resolution of the Standing Committee, :—Requesting approval of the Corporation to the transfer of Rs. 4,260-10-9 from savings in the Executive Engineer's budget, cart hire and labour, to same head, road repairs, section V, stores and contingencies.
19. Letter from the Commissioner, reporting that the amount collected for admission to the Victoria Gardens from 1st October 1891 to 31st March 1892 was Rs. 1,033-7-3.
20. Letter from the Municipal Secretary reporting Budget transfers amounting to Rs. 599-6-0.
21. Government letter to the President, forwarding copy of extract para. 3 of letter from the Secretary to the Committee for the selection of a site for the statue of Lord Reay, together with copy of the opinion of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General as to the liability of the Municipality to maintain as a public monument the Wellington Fountain.
22. Record of the Proceedings of the Committee of the Corporation appointed to confer with the Sanitary Commissioner on the points raised by him regarding drainage and sewerage in Bombay.
23. Government letter, forwarding Resolution on the Annual Administration of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1890-91.
24. Resolutions of the Standing Committee, as under :—Recommending the Corporation to inform Mr. Hurry Rowji that his application complaining that he cannot obtain a license for casting metal, has been forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.
25. That the Corporation be informed with reference to letter purporting to be from Mr. S. S. Gadgil, that the works to the house in Sheik Memon Street, of which complaint is made, were of so trivial a nature that the Municipality could take no action in the matter.

That in his letter to the Commissioner, the Acting Executive Engineer reports that the name under which the complaint is made is a fictitious one.

26. Recommending sanction to the exemption of certain employes from furnishing securities on the ground of the length of service of the officers named.

That future incumbents of the posts held by these officers be required to find security as per the Corporation's resolution as above.

27. Question of re-appointment of Committees nominated by the late Corporation.

By Order of the President.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, April 25, 1892.

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COUGH AND COLD ?
USE
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM,
The never-failing Specific for
PULMONARY
COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH, SORE THROAT, and settled
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It is a powerful
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Re, 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the SCHOOL OF ART, on WEDNESDAY, April 27th, 5-30 P.M., to pass the Accounts, and to elect a Committee.

L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretary.

FRANCIS LESLIE McAFEE, B.A.,

AUDITOR & PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Fire Insurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bell Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on Tuesday, the 26th current, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution, viz :—

"That the Bombay Fire Insurance Company, Limited, be and the same is hereby placed in voluntary Liquidation under the Provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1882;"

and also for the purpose of confirming the following Resolution, viz :—

"That Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Solomon David Sassoon be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators of the Company, with the powers vested in them by the Companies' Act 1882, and their remuneration be 1½ per cent of the total amount of the assets of the Company, which may be realized, to be divided amongst them in such way as they may agree amongst themselves."

Both passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on Monday, the 11th instant.

By Order of the Board.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 14th April, 1892.

In the matter of DORABJEE HOSUNGJEE GUZDER, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration with the Will annexed having effect throughout the Province of Bombay and relating to the estate of DORABJEE HOSUNGJEE GUZDER, Deceased, late of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, who died at Bombay on the 2nd day of January 1892, were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 12th day of April 1892, to Mr. HORMUSJEE DORABJEE GUZDER, son of the Deceased, and all persons claiming against the said estate are hereby required to send in a statement of their claims upon the said estate to the Undersigned at their Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar Month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time, the estate will be administered without regard for any claim, save and except such claims of which Notice has then been received.

All persons indebted to the estate of the Deceased or having property of the Deceased in their possession or power or under their control, are required to pay such debts, or hand over such property, to the Administrator forthwith.—Dated this 15th day of April 1892.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys for Mr. Hormusjee Dorabjee Guzder, Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Dorabjee Hosungjee Guzder, Deceased.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII, of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees' POWERS ACT, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of HENRIETTA VARY WATT, late of Horton Hall, near Leek, in the County of Stafford, widow, European, deceased (who died at Aix les Bains, in France, on or about the 30th day of May, 1890, and Letters of Administration with a copy of her Will thereto annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 29th day of March, 1892, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to RICHARD SNEADE BROWN, of Bombay, one of the constituted Attorneys of Henry Fowler Watt and Edward Townshend Candy, the Executors named in the said Will for their use and benefit and limited until they or either of them should obtain Probate to be granted to them or either of them to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay) are required to send to the undersigned, Solicitors for such Administrator, on his behalf, at their office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 20th day of May, 1892 ; as after that date the said Administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the said Henry Fowler Watt and Edward Townshend Candy as the persons thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 4th day of April, 1892.

CONROY and BROWN,
Administrator's Solicitors.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII, of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and mortgagees' POWERS ACT 1866". Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of GEORGE LODWICK WARDEN, late of Pembroke Lodge, No. 3, Leam Terrace, East Leamington, in the County of Warwick, a Major-General on the retired list of the Bombay Staff Corps, European, deceased (who died at Leamington, Spa, in the County of Warwick aforesaid, on or about the 25th day of May, 1891, and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will thereto annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 29th day of March, 1892, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Richard Sneade Brown of Bombay, one of the constituted Attorneys of the Rev. Alexander Lee Onslow, the Executor named in the said Will for his use and benefit and limited until he should obtain Probate to be granted to him to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay) are required to send to the undersigned, Solicitors for such Administrator, on his behalf at their office. No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 20th day of May, 1892 ; as after that date the said administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the said Rev. Alexander Lee Onslow as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 4th day of April, 1892.

CONROY AND BROWN,
Administrator's Solicitors.

THE KALKA CARTING AND FORWARDING AGENCY.
MANAGERS :—
BALL, HOBSON & CO., AND R. NORTON & CO.

THE abovementioned FIRMS having each had much experience in the clearing and forwarding of consignments, have, on the extension of the Railway to Kalka, amalgamated this branch of their business, and taken a House at Kalka next door to the Post Office, for the carrying on of same.

Consignors and consignees alike may rest assured that their interest will be carefully protected.

The Agency will afford a direct and safe Medium between the Railway at Kalka and Simla, Kasauli, Dugshai, Subathoo, Sanawar, and Jutogh.

Manager's Offices at Kalka, Umballa, and Kasauli.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles ; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of woodwork or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon ; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

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SOLE AGENT,
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BROOKS AND DOXEY,
LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,
MANCHESTER, JANUARY 1ST, 1892.

WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS, hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, the Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of

"SAMUEL BROOKS,"

will, on and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us, SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of

"BROOKS AND DOXEY."

Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.

Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c. Machinery

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With reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned shall be happy to furnish on application, prices and particulars of the Machinery manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS and DOXEY (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).

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Sole Agents,
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6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 " "	5	0	12 " "	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

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6 Photos, small, our Invention ..... Rs. 1 4
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AND
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches, combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

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NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs.	a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs.	a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5	0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3	0
" 1 Large " "	5	12	" 5 Medium	4	8
			" 4 Large	4	12
			" 6 Largest	5	8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
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VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
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SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
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PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

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ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices :—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

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HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
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ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	22 0
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Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

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New Consignment at Hand.

LAGARDE & Co.'s

CHAMPAGNE

Equal to any Sold at Rs. 36 per doz. qts.

Rs. 23 per 1 doz. qts.

" 25 per 2 " pints.

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SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price : Rs. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4 ; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial ; packing, As. 2 ; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'S.

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price ; Re. 1-4 per phial ; packing, As. 2 ; Dozen, Rs. 12.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS Book furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

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GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

INSURANCES.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among othe ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND
SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies ; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£833,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1890	£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to	£4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875	£3,283,437	1885	£5,502,901
1880	£4,528,542	1890	£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a) If premiums are payable for whole of life ; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years ; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years ; or
Rs. 45-13-4		(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus, FOR instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS. See the following :

Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000, payable at age 60, or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
25	Rs. 12-15-6	Rs. 11-6-6	Rs. 17-15-6
30	" 13-3	" 12-11-0	" 22-10-1
35	" 15-7-5	" 14-4-4	" 30-10-0
40	" 17-5-11	" 16-6-1	" 46-12-40

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years ; Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 20,45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—

1.—No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.
2.—Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.
3.—The fixed surrender values are 40 per cent. of the Premiums.
4.—80 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
5.—Claims are payable one month after proof of death.
6.—Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.

THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM ITSELF SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.

For Forms of Proposal, NEW TABLE OF REDUCED RATES, and all information, apply to

Messrs. BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
Agents,
99, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Annual Bonuses. *Economy of Management*

LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF FUNDS IN PROPORTION TO RISKS.

The UNIVERSAL being the most economically managed Life Office in India can offer greater advantages to assurers than any other Company.

Fifty-two divisions of profits have been made and the average ANNUAL return in cash to Policy-Holders has been about Rs. 47 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium.

A Bonus policy in this society will be found to be more economical than an Assurance with any other Company.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars, apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl'g. RESERVE FUND.,	" 2,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	" 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl'g. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL	M 4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,06 5
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,030xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12 2
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	183
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	60
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100 c
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
BombayCotton Brcul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	10	12½
Colaba	500	200	200	16	110
East India	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	32
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 20	177½
French	515	2,500	2,500	100	820
Harvey and Sobapathy	300	500	all	50	535
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	450	500	500	50	450xd
Khangaum	730	400	all	32½	137½
Mahmudpur a Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	240	450	450	63	490
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	85
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	435
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	292½
New Indian	1,200	500	500	55	600
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	105
Sahapathy(Bellary)	00	500	500	20	360
Sassoon	500	500	75	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	25	500
Standard Woollen Mills	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Stud	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	915
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	475
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	77
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per. ct.	500
Bombay Unite d	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	365
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	430
Central India	6,000	500	500	40	1,040
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,075
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	50	680
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	657
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	455
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,460	500	500	Rs. 20	432½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	865
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	610
Franjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	4001
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	760
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	610
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	900
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		390
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,060
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	630
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	7901
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	515
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	185
Lord Reay Mfg. Co.	445	1,000	1,000	35	705
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1010
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2175
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	500nom
Mancokjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1,500
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	112½
Morarji Goculdas	1,056	1,000	1,000	70	1,72 0
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	10
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	10 pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	16 0
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	630
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	415
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1253
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	677
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1180
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	,	1,45 0
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	,	1,040
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	490
Southern India	1,000	500	500	N	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	285
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	25	7	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	1 s. 25	475xd
Swadeshi Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	225
Back Bay Baths	750	50	150	7½	195
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	105
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no m
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	7o	1,01 0
Bombay & Hurgna Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,825
Do. New Issue.	500	375	62	67½	959
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	86
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	122½
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	13
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	166
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	313
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	10
Mahamon Rice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	10
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	68xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	81
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000		100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	980
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	160
Telephone Co.	3,200	25	2	Rs. 1	19
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. Co. consolidated Stock	—	6100	all	5 p.c	2,40
S. C. L. Co. New £18 shares	—	£ 18	—	do.	400

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-2
China Leaf	,,	24-4 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	,,	24 ,,
Do. do. new	,,	23-14 ,,
Australia do.	,,	24-10 ,,
Bombay do.	,,	24-12 ,,
English Sovereigns	,,	15-11
Do. Drazors	,,	15-10-6
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	,,	109-9
Do. 17½ do.	,,	109-11
Carolus Dollars	,,	224 Nominal.
Mexican do.	,,	222 ,,
Five Francs	,,	308 ,,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Bombay Fire Insurance Company, 4 p. m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Lecture at Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Grant Road, 8 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15.

FAIR.—The annual fair of Wageswar Temple, at Parel, will commence, to-day, and last for three days.

Y. M. C. A., GRANT ROAD.—Mr. Arthur Clarke will deliver a lecture, at the above rooms, to-day, at 8 p.m., on "Personal Experiences of the Home-land."

SARASWATI ALAYA.—Mr. Krishnarao Kirloskar will deliver a lecture on "Ethics of Punishment," in the Saraswati Alaya, near the Portuguese Church, Girgaum, at 6 p.m., to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Naples and Ehrenfels entered the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Santon yesterday; the s. s. Netherly Hall and Tyndale left it on Saturday, the s. s. Brindisi on Sunday, and the s. s. River Indus yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Hispania entered the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Rohilla yesterday; the s. s. Eleanor and Calvin left it on Saturday, and the s. s. Dragoman and Arara on Sunday.

A VISITOR TO THE HIGH COURT.—H. H. the Raja of Rutlam, now on a visit to Bombay, visited the High Court yesterday, and sat for some time on the, Bench, in the Criminal Sessions Court, with the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.

A DESERTER.—The Captain of the barque Lorna Doone has reported to the police that a seaman, named John Deane, has deserted the ship. The Captain desires that if the seaman be found, he should be sent back on boardship.

BURGLARY AT BHOIWADA.—Dwarkajee Heerajee, living at Bhoiwada, reports to the police that his house was broken into, on Saturday night, by a hole being made in the rear wall of the house and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 634, stolen from a box, which was opened with a key that was kept in an open cup-board.

NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.—We hear that Mr. Damodher Goculdas, who has been deputy chairman of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association since 1884, and has taken an active interest in the Association has recently resigned.

A HYDERABAD LAW STUDENT.—Mr. Nizamoodeen Ahmed, B.A., LL.B., of Cambridge University, the second son of Nawab Rafaat Yar Jung Bahadur, Inam Commissioner, H. H. Nizam's Dominions, will leave Hyderabad by the 2nd proximo for Bombay where, after a stay of a few days, he will proceed to England by the steamer s. s. Rome, to complete his legal studies there.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning, whilst Mr. Remington, residing at Marine Lines, was driving his dog-cart out of his compound the horse became unmanageable and Mr. Remington was thrown on to the railings, and received a severe cut on his cheek. The animal then bolted with the dog-cart and dashed against the posts at the Oval, where the horse came to a standstill, and was eventually secured. The dog-cart was slightly damaged, and the horse unhurt.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Royal Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay L.I., this evening, at 6 p.m.:—

Overture	The Exiles.....G. Gassner.
Selected Fiasle	From Algira.....Verdi.
Polka Mazurka	Nana .....A. Coraggio.
Selection	Faust up to Date ..Meyer Lutz s.
Valse	Zuleika .....Florence Ferr.
Intermezzo	On the Road to Moscow ....Paul DeLoetz.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BURGLARY AT RIPON ROAD.—Syed Jamaludin Shah, a Mahomedan priest, who lately arrived in Bombay from Bhopal, made a report to the police that his house was broken into, on Saturday night, and Rs. 1,837, in currency notes and cash, stolen from a cash-box. The complainant left the key of the cash-box in the pocket of his coat, which was hanging from a nail on the wall, and the cash-box was found lying open with the key in the lock on the landing of the staircase.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Victoria Road, Mazagon, touching the death of a Mahomedan lad, named Peer Mahomed Syed Osman, a weaver, aged 10 years. On Saturday his aunt asked him to do some work, which he refused to do, and consequently she scolded him. The deceased thereupon became angry, refused to take his dinner and left home. His dead body was afterwards recovered from a well. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by drowning in a well.

ROBBING CHILDREN.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Bapoo Appoo was charged by Inspector Moore, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with four different thefts of ornaments. On Tuesday the accused was arrested while trying to remove an ornament from a Hindu girl, who then happened to be playing in front of her house, at Falkland Road. On enquiry the police ascertained that the accused had in a similar manner robbed three other children of their ornaments. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to an accumulated term of two years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

PICNIC PARTY OF PARSEE CYCLISTS.—Six Parsee gentlemen, viz., Messrs. Framroze Vakeel, Maneckshaw H. Nicholson, Jeejeebhoy Treasurywala (who has been twice to Poona on a cycle), S. Darbokhanawala, B. Jalnawala, and Homeji Patel started from Khetwadi, at about 3-45 a.m., on Sunday last, for Panwell, where they reached a little after 10 a.m., thus travelling on rough roads and burning sun, a distance of 46 miles, within 6½ hours, including four halts taking about an hour in all, besides losing three-quarters-of-an-hour in putting right the front wheel of one of the cycles, which was bent by violently striking against a huge stone.

THEFT OF A TIME-PIECE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Dhondoo Anajee was brought up by Inspector Briscoe on two charges of theft of a time-piece, valued at Rs. 3-8, and a metal candle-stick and *lota*. The evidence disclosed that the prisoner walked boldly into the house of Goonanath Jagganath, the complainant, residing at Thakordwar, about two months ago, and appropriated the clock. Information was communicated to the police who arrested the offender and discovered he was the author of another theft, but he alleged he received the articles from another party and pledged them with a Marwaree. The pieces were identified by the owner. The youthful culprit, who had a previous conviction, admitted the offence regarding the time-piece, but no connection with the second charge. The Magistrate, in convicting him of both, sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for eight months on the two counts.

GAMBLING AND SWINDLING.—An allusion was made yesterday to a case of swindling in which a wealthy Hindoo was said to have been cheated of the sum of Rs. 22,000 by two persons of the same caste, who had been arrested and admitted to bail. From further information it has transpired that the money disappeared under peculiar circumstances in a house at Dongree, tenanted by Chapsey Purbut, Premjee Nemchund, and his *mehta*. It is alleged that one Ghaela Khetsey acted as broker between the first two, and negociations were carried on some time ago for the purchase of ornaments worth a lakh of rupees at a very reduced rate. The bargain was to be completed on the night of the 22nd instant, when the parties were to meet in a house, in Kalbadevie Street, the first storey of which was tenanted by Nathoo Chapsey. The story went that Premjee had Rs. 22,000 in currency notes, which sum was to be produced as an assurance for the accused persons, Nathoo Chapsey, Gaela Khetsey, Banaji Damodar, and a *malee*, who is unknown. The *malee* is said to have snatched away the notes and absconded, but subsequently transferred them to Nathoo. The occurrence was reported to the police, who repaired to the locality and Inspector Briscoe placed Nathoo Chapsey, Ghaela Khetsey, and Banaji Damodar before the Court on a charge of robbery. The defence is that four of them hired a room for gaming for the night at a rent of Rs. 13. But Nathoo, finding that they created a disturbance asked them to pay him Rs. 2, and leave the premises. They offered to relinquish a game of cards they were engaged in, and amuse themselves with dice. Nathoo retired to appear again through their uproar and, finding one of his lamps broken to pieces, peremptorily ordered them off his premises.

THE CURWEN MEMORIAL FUND.

Amount already received	Rs. 2,657
Mr. Shivajee Dharmajee	,, 20
Total	Rs. 2,677

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury:—

COMMITTING MISCHIEF BY FIRE.

Prag Shewdayal, Purdesee, in the employ of the Wadia Mills, was placed again at the bar on a charge of having committed mischief by fire, in setting fire to a shed belonging to another Purdesee whom he owed a grudge. A former jury having disagreed as to their verdict the prisoner was ordered to be retried before the present jury. Mr. L. W. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Mauker defended the prisoner.

One more witness was examined for the defence, after which the learned counsel addressed the jury. His Lordship having summed up the whole case the jury, without retiring, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty. The prisoner prayed for mercy.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said:—Prag Shewdayal, you have been convicted upon the clearest evidence of a very serious offence, and the maximum punishment is no less than transportation for life. The sentence of the Court is that you be kept in rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

A CASE TRAVERSED.

Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, on behalf of Babuu Babuljee, the accused in the first case of the present calendar, who is charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, moved that the case be traversed to the next Sessions, as the accused was not likely to be able to stand his trial in a few days. There was no objection made on behalf of the prosecutor, and the application was granted.

THE FALKLAND ROAD MURDER.

Abdoola Gopichand was placed at the bar on a charge of murder in having, on the 27th February last, caused the death of his kept mistress, named Ravee, in a house in Falkland Road. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Acting Advocate-General with Mr. Raikes, instructed by the public prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. L. W. Rivett-Carnac defended the prisoner. The undermentioned gentlemen were empanelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.
Mr. Charles H. Byrne, foreman.

Mr. E. Yeo.	Mr. Dadabhoy P. Karanjia.
Mr. W. F. Potts.	Mr. P. E. Morris.
Mr. A. J. Brooks.	Mr. E. S. Gubbay.
Mr. Cowasjee D. Dubash.	Mr. Manockjee C. Nariman.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury, said the facts of the case were few and simple, and although there was no direct evidence to show that the prisoner caused the death of Ravee, yet upon the circumstances which would be brought to their notice, the jury would have no difficulty in arriving at a conclusion that he was the murderer. The prisoner, it would appear, lived with Ravee in a room on the ground-floor of a house at the corner of Falkland Road and another street. He had no employment of any kind, and lived upon her earnings. Ravee was last seen alive above 9 p.m. on the 27th February. She was seen with the prisoner in her room, the door of which was closed. A neighbour heard a noise during the evening, but paid no particular attention to it. About 10-30 p.m. the prisoner came out of the room and raised a cry that a murder had been committed. The neighbours ran up and saw the body of Ravee, which was lying dead in a pool of blood, in the rear of the room, with her throat cut. A knife, covered with fresh blood, was found near the body. When the prisoner came out of the room he had another pair of trowsers from that which he wore in the earlier part of the evening. The latter was found by the police hid under some other clothes in a box in the room, and was covered with fresh blood. It was identified to be the prisoner's by the dhobee, whose mark it bore. On the covering of the bed the police found a blooded mark of the left hand. The police caused the prisoner to put his hand on the covering of the bed, and the mark corresponded exactly with the prisoner's hand. This was, said the Advocate-General, a short outline of the case.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution, which showed that about 8-30 p.m., on the 27th February, the prisoner and another person went into a liquor shop in the neighbourhood and drank some liquor. About a quarter of an hour later, he was heard to tell Ravee to get in, and he then entered the room and closed the door. About 10 p. m., a Hindu carman, living next door, heard a noise in Ravee's room, but paid no particular attention to it. About 9-45 p.m., on the 27th February, a Parsee driver said he met the prisoner coming from the direction of the threatres, and at his request drove him for a few minutes in his victoria, and then left him. He was acquainted with the prisoner and drove him occasionally in his carriage for a short time without any payment. A sweatmeat-seller, who keeps a shop near Ravee's room, said that shortly before the prisoner came home on the evening of the 27th February, five or six persons had come to enquire for the prisoner; and witness told the prisoner so when he came. The prisoner went into the gully by the side of his house; and returning to witness in eight or ten minutes, asked for a match which witness gave him. Some time afterwards he came out of the gully and opened the front door of his room and raised a cry that a theft and a murder had been committed in his house. The police came and found the dead body of Ravee. According to witness the prisoner came to his shop about 10-30 p.m. that evening, when he told him that five or six Mahomedans had been enquiring for him. The locality was inhabited by low as well as respectable people. The prisoner was not in an excited state when he asked witness for matches. Soon after the prisoner called out to witness's servant from the gully where he was standing. Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, found three incised wounds on the throat of Ravee, who had gone three or four months with child. There was liquor mixed with the food in her stomach. The first two were superficial wounds; the third was a very severe one and sufficient to cause death. The evidence for the prosecution had not finished at the adjournment of the Court until 10 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

PURITY MOVEMENT AMONG NATIVE STUDENTS.

THE *Din Bandhu* gives an account of the first quarterly meetings of the Students' Social Parity League. Dr. B. K. Bhatawadekar, the president of the League, was in the chair on both the days. On Tuesday evening the president opened the proceedings by observing that in the midst of the downward tendencies of the times, it was a happy circumstance that a League of young men with the distinct object of moral and intellectual self-improvement had been founded by Mr. B. R. Nagarkar, who, he said, was the heart and soul of the new movement. While, he remarked, others were contented with lamenting and criticising the present unsatisfactory moral condition of our young men, the founder of the League had done a highly prudent and practical thing in forming a Purity Association of such youths. He then called upon the secretary, Mr. H. A. Talcherkar, to read the first quarterly report. From the report it appears that the League has made an encouraging progress within the first three months of its existence. Dr. Bhatawadekar is the president, and Drs. G. B. Prabhakar and S. W. Kane, and Messrs. S. Y. Dalvi, and B. B. Nagarkar are the vice-presidents of the League. Mr. Nagarkar acts as the secretary and is assisted in his work by two student-secretaries. For the present there are about forty young men who have taken the pledge and enlisted themselves as members.

The following is the form of the pledge which every member has to sign—

I solemnly resolve—

(1). To promote the cause of Personal and Social Purity in my own life and in the lives of my associates.

(2). To avoid as also to discourage all forms of impure words and literature.

(3). To cultivate in myself and encourage in others habits of pure and healthy life.

(4). To abstain from all intoxicating liquors and narcotics and to dissuade others from indulging in the same.

(5). To lead an active and industrious life, and daily to take wholesome exercise for body and mind.

(6). To cherish feelings of kindness to all living creatures.

May Almighty God grant me strength to carry out the above resolutions.

AN explosion which seemed to shake the whole city of St. Petersburg occured on Monday evening (April 4) at the workshops of the Government Powder Factory, specially set apart for the manufacture of smokeless powder. Nearly six and a-half tons of gun-cotton blew up, but so far as the powder factory is concerned little harm was done, only two sets of workshops being seriously damaged. Nine men were blown to pieces, and twenty-seven others were injured, five very severely.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

AFGHAN AND TRANS-FRONTIER NEWS.

WE have waited in vain for confirmation of the story of Umra Khan's defeat by General Ghulam Haider; and it now seems evident that the whole story merely arose from the fact that the General had ordered the Chiefs of Swat not to allow Umra Khan to escape through their territory. The result of the long-deferred campaign is not, however, likely to be so easily discounted: for Umra Khan, though doubtless over-matched, has always shown to the greatest advantage when his straits seemed most desperate. In all of his earlier campaigns it was, to use the language of the turf, any odds against Umra Khan, at the start, barring accidents: but the "accidents" always seemed to occur at the right moment, thanks, as a rule, to his diplomacy, which is as daring and successful as his generalship.

The latest "accident" in Umra Khan's favour appears to be the imminence of rupture between the Amir and the Mehtar of Chitral, from which it seems not unlikely that Umra Khan, who has been negociating in every direction has succeeded in transferring the bone of contention from himself to the Mehtar. Some time ago, it will be remembered, the Khan of Asmar died. Now, the Amir has always advanced a claim to the suzerainty of Asmar, although it paid tribute also, we believe, to the ruler of Chitral, whose daughter was the late Khan's wife. Perhaps with a view to lightening his hold on Asmar, the Amir had betrothed his son, Nasirulla Jan, to the daughter of Altamash Khan, the Khan of Asmar. When the latter died his Khanship was, somewhat irregularly, divided between his brother and his young son. This gave the restless Umra Khan—who also presumed to set up a claim to sovereignty over Asmar, as he had to that of the rest of Bajaur—an opportunity: and it was not long before the uncle expelled the nephew, and declared himself sole Khan of Asmar, and acknowledged Umra Khan's superior authority. The Amir was not inclined to submit to this extinction of the claims of his future daughter-in-law's brother: and hence General Ghulam Haider's visit to those parts, and the threatened extinction of Umra Khan. Now, however—"at the instigation or connivance of somebody," as our informant puts it—the widow of the late Khan has carried off the young ex-Khan and his sister (betrothed to the Amir's son) from Asmar, where they were living under Ghulam Haider's protection, to her father, the Mehtar of Chitral. This, of course, is a serious blow to the prestige of the Amir, as it implies that Chitral, and not Afghanistan, is held, by those most concerned, to be the suzerain of Asmar: and the event has caused general sensation. On hearing of it, the Amir is said to have sent an ultimatum, through Ghulam Haider, to the Mehtar of Chitral, saying that if he does not send back his (the Amir's) son's future wife to Asmar, he will overrun Chitral and establish Sher Afzul Khan (brother of the Mehtar and a refugee with the Amir at Kabul) on the throne, and support him with money and troops. If the Amir has made this threat and intends to carry it out, it will be an amusement for the Government of India to watch the money and arms supplied for purpose of mutual defence to "our ally the Amir," employed for the purpose of suppressing our friend the Mehtar of Chitral. Meanwhile the Afghan General is said to have sent on the ultimatum to Chitral through Sahibzada Muhammad Sayid Jan the selection of so distinguished an envoy marking at least the gravity of the situation.

The Afghan General is still halted at Shigal, having announced that he will postpone his attack upon Umra Khan until after the Ramazan. This seems to dispose of the story of Umra Khan's defeat: and the latter is represented as being more on the alert than ever, putting little faith in the General's promise to respect the month of fasting.

The Great Shoe Question is said to have been exciting attention at Kabul, where expensive English boots are fashionable with the Sirdars. They are ordered to leave these outside when entering the court, at the risk of being stolen or "accidentally" exchanged for common country shoes. Every well-regulated Durbar, where this rule obtains ought to have a shoe-and-boot office, like the umbrella and stick officers at English Museums, where each man could leave his shoes and get a numbered ticket from the attendant in exchange.

The European employes of the Amir have, we are told, made no difficulty about taking off their shoes, and two of them, Messrs. McDermott and Walter, are said to have attended the New Year Durbar barefooted and bareheaded. This, no doubt, showed that they were not sticklers over trifles; but it reminded our correspondent that the only other persons who thus appear in a court are convicts brought up for trial; and our sympathies are always with those who endeavour to maintain their national dignity under difficulties.

It would be interesting to observe how this shoe question would affect the Parsi agent of Messrs. Jehangir and Co., who is, we believe, allowed now to return to Peshawar, thanks to the kind offices of the Government of India, after years of detention at Kabul. If he were invited to the Amir's Durbar, before leaving Kabul, would he take off his shoes? We are inclined to think he would prefer to decline the proffered honour of an interview: but then the Parsis attach greater importance than Christians to this matter.

Since writing the above, we learn from Kabul that Messrs. Jehangir's Agent, Mr. P. C. Taskar, had started from Kabul, and he has probably arrived already in Peshawar. He must be not a little pleased to have got out of Kabul at last, after several years' detention there against his will.

A Kabul correspondent says that the Amir's Intelligence Department has proved hitherto rather an expensive luxury, as in return for large expenditure, the political secrets of the Indian Foreign Office still eludes his agents. Similar failure has, we believe, attended efforts to ascertain the authorship of communications from Kabul to the Anglo-Indian press.

The Kurro Khel tribe, who inhabit independent territory between Kabul and Jellalabad, have long been notorious highwaymen and successful raiders, and as such have been a thorn in the side of the Amir. Their robberies were generally committed in the neighbourhood of Jildalik in the Kabul Province: and some explanation of their success recently reached the Amir to the effect that one Muhammed Yakub Khan, a prominent resident of Jildalik, was in league with them. Some one else, nearer Kabul, appears to have been in league with Muhammad Yakub; for when a small party of sowars were secretly despatched to arrest him, he received timely warning and fled with his family, all his followers and valuables, to the Kurro Khels leaving to the Amir only the qualified satisfaction of annexing his immovable property.

Similar fortune has befallen one Malik Muhammed Aulam, of Laghman, who was the Amir's local revenue agent, and was found to be some Rs. 6,000 short in his account. Five sowars were sent to him to require his presence and explanations at Kabul: but he was aware of their coming, and escaped with his family and some of his servants to the country of the Black Kafirs (Ka Kafir Surja), near Laghman. The fringe of tribal territory round the Amir's frontier is getting rapidly populated with refugees from "justice."

Another set of refugees who have escaped from the Amir's vengeance into the Shinwari country, are the family and followers of Turab Khan, the Chief of Kaman, near Jellalabad. He was ordered by General Gholam Haider to raise a Tajuk levy—Turab Khan is a Chief of that tribe—for the campaign in Bajaur: but he excused himself on the plea of sickness. Disbelieving this, Gholam Haider reported the case to the Amir, who had Turab Khan arrested and deported to Kabul. His brother-in-law and the rest of his family and followers thereupon fled the country.

On the 11th desultory fighting took place at Matal on the Bajaur frontier, between the Maliks Ghairat Khan and Musa Khan. Both are Mohmand Chiefs with a long-standing feud, which has broken out afresh because General Ghulam Haider had nominated the former to the chiefship of the Mohmands. The fighting was suppressed by Afghan troops: and Mulla Khalil, Ghulam Haider's right-hand man in the politics of this No-man's Land, has been deputed to arrange an amicable settlement.

The Khan of Laipura, who has, under orders, assisted General Ghulam Haider, has sent in a bill for Rs. 4,000 for the expenses of his services.

Another chief who has been arrested and sent to Kabul is Abdul Rahim of Pashuk, in the Kunar district, on suspicion of having assisted the men of Darai Pech to resist General Gholam Haider. He was seized on the 10th instant.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

DURING the past three months wills have been reported disposing of personal estate valued at more than £22,500,000. This compares with an amount of about £12,500,000 in personality, disposed of by wills reported in the corresponding period of 1891. The returns from this source would appear to account for nearly the whole sum of £841,000 by which the revenue from stamps in the quarter ended March 31, 1892, exceeded the amount received in the first quarter of last year.

SIR G. BADEN POWELL, M.P., who recently returned to England as one of the Behring Sea Commissioners, stated at a meeting at Liverpool on April 6, that he had had a rough time of it in America, though he had in Lord Salisbury an intellect behind him superior to that of any in America. As to Mr. Blaine, United States Secretary of State, he was one of the ablest men America had produced, and had acted straight in all the negotiations. They had agreed to put before arbitrators and to settle the only squabble which could ever bring bad blood between the United States and England. This was the first instance in history where the rights of the harvest to the high seas was referred to arbitration, and this would, he thought, establish a precedent in case of other nationalities having fishing disputes.

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Under instructions from Lieutenant R. T. R. Lawrence, R. E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the compound of the P. W. D., Military Works Office, in Store Lane, Fort, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 1-30 p.m., consisting old cot planks, forms, couch, kit box, cotton tape, &c.

Also at 3 p. m., at the Executive Engineer, Military Works Store-yard, opposite the Arthur Crawford Markets, consisting old rafters, bamboo battens, cut trees, &c.

Also on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Executive Engineer, Military Works Store-yard, Colaba, opposite the Church, consisting of old rafters, doors, windows, planks, joists, old iron, &c.

SALE of Buildings at Picket Road, near Elphinstone Middle School, or near the Small Cause Court.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee C. Murzban, C. E., C.I.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 p.m. on the premises the materials of certain chawl and stable and dwelling-house situated at Picket Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 25, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 25.

OUR report under Saturday evening's date contained the latest commercial and financial advices to hand by wire, and we have only local news to chronicle at present in this column.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	20,92,518
" " Branches	Dec.	"	1,71,778
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	27,78,958
Government Securities	Dec.	"	5,376
Loans	Inc.	"	7,170
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	3,48,399
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	"	2,48,327
Cash and Currency Notes	"	"	53,40,215

Although Cotton has been arriving in larger quantities of late, while other staple exports have been coming to market very freely, the easy position of the Money Market, which we indicated as likely to obtain this busy season is again illustrated by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon, and showing an increase in the Cash Balance since the date of the previous Return of 50½ lakhs, the major part of this considerable increase being due to a further falling off of the trade demand for Money. The principal movement, it will be noticed, in the week under review, had been an accession of 27¾ lakhs to Private Deposits; while a further material diminution of Bills Discounted had taken place; Loans having remained in about the previous position; and the total decrease in trade requirements was thus some 31½ lakhs, or nearly double the diminution disclosed by the previous Return; the Cash Balance having been further increased by a large addition to Government Deposits.

COTTON.—Local spinners have been much in the market to-day, and there has also been some return of the demand for export, the result being a large business, in the aggregate and an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 in Bengals, Westerns, and Bhownugger with a firm feeling prevailing. The purchases by exporters sum up 1,250 bales, consisting of 200 each of Mowa, at Rs. 168; Veraval, at Rs. 150-57; and Nugger Ginned, at Rs. 163; 300 Bengals, at Rs. 160; 100 each of Jafrabad, at Rs. 165; Broach, at Rs. 185; and Akote Ginned, at Rs. 163; and 50 Dhulia, at Rs. 155; while the Mills have taken 2,950 bales in all, made up of 1,500 Julgaum, at Rs. 160; 800 Veerumgaum Ginned, at Rs. 163; 200 Cutchgaum, at Rs. 158; 100 each of Khundwa, at Rs. 165½; Veerumgaum, at Rs. 160; Akote, at Rs. 158; and Madon, at Rs. 155; and 50 Nugger Ginned, at Rs. 162 per candy.

WHEAT.—The tone of this market has remained quiet, with only a small export business passing; but prices still show no change.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for export in a generally steady market; but *Linseed* is ¼ anna dearer, at Rs. 6-10-3 to Rs. 6-12-6 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	14,448	bales.
Wheat	56,796	cwts.
Linseed	31,390	"
Rapeseed	21,409	"
Gingelly	1,563	"
Poppyseed	4,649	"
Groundnuts	1,380	"
Castorseed	4,378	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. A charter is reported, for late May loading, at 18s. 3d. per ton, for one picked port; and another for July loading, at 18s. 9d. to 18s. 3d. per ton, according to cargo and destination.

EXCHANGE opened at Saturday's closing rates for Bank remittance, and 1-32d. lower for three months' sight Credits; but in the absence of any demand for the former, and a few Bills coming at our quotation, rates steadied a little in the afternoon, and closed as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 3-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 5-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 ½d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 3⅜d. "
Francs 3 months' sight	1·62 "

GOVERNMENT Paper has been firm in tone, and rates have been maintained at 107½ for Fours for cash; 107 7-16 for the near account; and 107⅜ for the 30th May, these being the closing quotations, with 4½ per Cents, at 104½, nominal.

SHARES.—There has been a little movement in Cotton Press Shares to-day at our revised quotations; but in otherlines we have no change to note, and the market generally has been very quiet, not to say inanimate.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 23rd April, as compared with the statement of the 14th April, 1892 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 14. Rs.	April 23. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,50,000	34,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	42,15,475	63,10,993
Do. do. at Branches	59,27,213	57,55,435
Other Deposits	3,24,07,055	3,51,86,023
Post Bills	4,681	6,009
Cash Credits, undrawn	29,61,276	34,91,147
Rs. ..	5,89,68,710	6,41,99,607
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,21,57,559	1,21,52,183
Cash Credits on do. do.	86,44,126	86,53,985
Loans do. do. do.	84,37,947	84,33,117
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,348	1,232
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,49,32,750	1,46,94,351
Stamps, &c.	21,695	833
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,407		
Applied in reduction " 2,85,000	3,92,407	3,92,407
Bullion		
Cash Balances with other banks.	6,22,831	8,71,188
Cash and Currency Notes	1,37,18,016	1,90,58,261
Rs. ..	5,89,68,710	6,41,99,607

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oceana arrived here this morning.

PENANG, APRIL 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nizam left here yesterday morning.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 25.

The s. s. Gwalior arrived here yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, APRIL 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular arrived here, at noon, yesterday.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Melpomene, from Trieste, left this for Bombay, this morning.

TRINCOMALEE, APRIL 25.

H. M. S. Readbreast from Bombay has arrived.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer La Seyne left Aden for Bombay (via Karachi), on Sunday, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m.

The M. M. Co.'s Ava left Aden for Zanzibar, on Sunday, the 24th instant, at 9 a.m.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 15th, arrived at Singapore, on the 25th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 3 3-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

3 per cent. French Rentes	96¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅝
4½ per cent. "	65⅝
Bar Silver	39 11-16

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

During the past two days the principal features in the weather have been the disappearance of the depression hovering over the Punjab, and the consequent clearing in of the weather over north-west India; and the appearance of a depression off the west coast and the consequent heavy rain over the Peninsula. The depression over the Punjab before dispersing occasioned dust-storms and rain on the north-west of the Himalayas and at Ludhiana and Roorkee. The depression is at present lying off the west coast occassioning southerly gales on the west coast and heavy rain in the southern half of the Peninsula and the centre of the storm latitude is at Karwar. A cautionary telegram has been sent to port officers on the Malabar coast ports yesterday, and storm signals have been hoisted in the Konkan coast ports this morning. The mean temperature remains about normal in all the provinces, except in Madras, but the excess is small, the highest maximum being 111° at Allahabad.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SEALY—April 2, at Southsea, wife of Maj C W H Sealy, Bom S C, of a son.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—March 26, at Lewes, Sussex, Robert Stewart Armstrong, late Indian Navy, aged 53.

BERENDS—April 1, at Hamburg, Fried Ad Berends, late proprietor of the firm of F W Schulz & Co, Hamburg, aged 69½ years. Deeply regretted by his son, Geo A F Berends, Bombay.

FERGUSSON—March 27, Lieut-Col A Fergusson, Bombay Retired.

GILBERT—April 3, at Bandora, Campbell-road, Southsea, William Gilbert formerly of Bombay, aged 60.

HERRIES—March 26, at 16, Heriot-row, Edinburgh, Bathia Marion, the beloved wife of William Dobree Herries, and daughter of Sir Joseph Fayrer, K C S I.

LINDSAY—April 2, at Queen's-gate, F B Lindsay, Assistant Engineer, Southern Mahratta Railway, son of Col J G Lindsay, R E (Ret), aged 28.

MCANDREW—April 6, at Inverness, Major-General George McAndrew, Bengal Retired List.

MILFORD—April 1, Major-General S C Milford, Bombay Retired.

ROBERTS—April 2, at The Waldrons, Croydon, Jane Matilda, daughter of the late Capt C W L Roberts, 2nd Ceylon Regt, of Point de Galle, aged 89.

SMITHERS—March 30, at Newbury, O F Smithers, Major-Gen Mad S C (Ret), aged 82.

WELSTEAD—March 31, at Battle, Sussex, C M Welstead, late H E I C S, aged 34.

WILKINS—April 3, at Eton College, Cecil Bird, son of C A Wilkins, Ben C S, aged 17.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BEYTS—JAHIER—April 14, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. N. Hill, Harry Stafford Beyts, son of Charles Anthony Beyts, of Forest Hill, London, to Alice Mary Rosa, eldest daughter of C. H. Jahier, of Bombay.

DEATH.

VON SYBURG—April 25, at Nepean House, Malabar Hill, Rosie, the beloved wife of F. von Syburg, German Consul and daughter of Col. Luckhardt, B. S. C.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1892.

SIR WILLIAM HUNTER'S account of Lord Reay's Administration will disappoint those who expected to find in it an apology for the Indian career of our late Governor. It is what it professes to be, "a study in Indian Administration" during five—in many respects eventful and in most respects progressive—years in the history of this Presidency. But as for educational purposes there is no more effective way of teaching history than by grouping the narrative around one central personality, so for the purpose of showing the practical working of British Administration in an Indian Presidency no method could be more effective than that of taking the term of office of a particular Governor, and describing the principles upon which the Administration was carried on, bringing the narrative, of course, into due relation with those constant factors which reappear in the problems with which each Governor in succession has to deal. Accordingly, Sir William Hunter, who has the English reader in view even more than the Indian, lays the foundations of his work in a description of the Bombay Presidency and of its diverse populations, of which it is not speaking disrespectfully to say that it reads like an energised and picturesque reproduction of some of the formally descriptive passages of the *Imperial Gazetteer*. Then comes an account of the frame-work and mechanism of the Provincial Government and of its relations to the Supreme Government, to the Home Government and to the administrative corps working under its own orders. A chapter follows in which by a few skilful strokes the characteristics of the Native States subordinate to the Bombay Presidency are pourtrayed, a sense of life and actuality being given to the picture by the introduction of a few types of feudatory Chiefs, whose identity will be recognized by most readers in the Presidency. Then the frame-work of the various departments is sketched, and a very clear and valuable account is given of the work done by each during Lord Reay's term of office. It will be seen from this description of the scope of Sir William Hunter's book that it gives no room for pure biography, still less for either laudatory or apologetic intervention. We should, indeed, have been glad if a wider scope had been given to the work. These seem to us to be the marks of an exaggerated desire to keep the personal element in the back ground in the exclusion from this portly volume of nearly five hundred pages of all reference to Lord Reay's public addresses, many of which were certainly of too high a quality and of too permanent value to remain buried in the files of the Bombay newspapers. The preparation of Sir William Hunter's book gave an opportunity for preserving some of the best of these from oblivion, and we believe there must be many people in the Presidency who will regret that the opportunity has been allowed to pass by unused.

Strictly though the personal element in the book is subordinated to the administrative, Sir William Hunter includes in his chapter on "the Frame-work of the Presidency Government" a few rapid but felicitously drawn sketches of the leading officials who were associated with Lord Reay in the administration of the Presidency between 1885 and 1890. Sir James Peile is introduced as a representative civilian of the "headquarters" type, as contrasted with Sir J. B. Richey, who is presented as essentially a district officer, with the minute and painstaking knowledge of the local administration and of the people which that term connotes. Sir Charles Pritchard is, of course, put forward as "a strong representative of the revenue interest in all measures," though we doubt if he would accept the description of having been in forest matters "the Liberal party in the Government." Of Sir Raymond West we are told that he had "the enthusiasm and the special learning of a jurist, and as such was apt to be regarded as tending towards the doctrinaire type of administrator." There will be no dissent from Sir W. Hunter's view that Sir Raymond West was probably the best debater in the Bombay Legislative Council during the five years under review. But no member of the Bombay Council during this lustrum seems to have made such a striking impression upon the writer as Sir Maxwell Melvill. He considers him—and many will agree in that view—the most brilliant of Lord Reay's colleagues. But he makes a reference to Sir Maxwell Melvill's economic views that will attract attention. In economics, we are told, he did not shrink from "proclaiming himself a protectionist of the American type—that is to say an advocate for protection, not for a single isolated country, but for a great Continent like America or India, made up of a number of States possessing within themselves the resources for almost every kind of production, and capable of a self-sufficing economic development. Some native economists, who have boldly proclaimed their belief in this economic heresy, will flatter themselves that they had so influential if so undemonstrative a sympathiser as Sir Maxwell Melvill. They will forget, as Sir William Hunter seems to have done, that this gifted civilian took a certain intellectual delight in paradox. The account of Lord Reay's ancestry and antecedents which finds a place in the same chapter is brief and formal. The most interesting thing in it is the reference to the fact that this decidedly Liberal statesman came of a family described as "high Conservatives of the old type, philosophical Tories and Divine Right men." We do not quite understand Sir William Hunter's remark that as one of the original members of the Federation League Lord Reay "heartily went with Lord Rosebery and his friends in their programme of making India and the Colonies living factors in the national organism of Greater Britain." Neither Lord Rosebery, nor any other reasonable Imperial Federationist whom we know of, has yet founded a place for India in any scheme of federation. In describing Lord Reay's views concerning the principles on which this Presidency should be administered Sir William Hunter is on more solid ground. He strongly favoured decentralization, and a cautious extension of the powers of the Provincial Governments. As regards the internal division of labour within the Government of Bombay itself he took the constitutional view that the Governor's advisers are his Members of Council rather than his Secretaries. Mr. Lee-Warner, who finds a certain mystery in the word "bureaucratic," will have to come to an understanding with Sir William Hunter as to the meaning of the statement that Lord Reay "realized with great distinctness the tendency of the Secretariat to run in bureaucratic grooves." Whether consultation with the district officers direct, and with the heads of the European and native communities, was necessary to check this tendency is a matter on which there will be difference of opinion between the people who are inside the Secretariat and the somewhat greater number who are outside of it. But it was a beneficial thing in itself, though we fail to see that it was either a necessary or a wise corollary to this wholesome practice to reduce the opportunities which the Chief Secretaries had previously enjoyed of being in regular intercourse with the head of the administration.

We are told that "it is even necessary to guard against the Secretariat invading the province of the Council;" that "when a Secretary, and a member of Council take divergent views with respect to any question the difficulty is aggravated if the Governor backs his Secretary, unless his Council are well aware that he is not under Secretariat influences;" and that "acting on this conviction Lord Reay departed from the system of receiving regular weekly visits from the Chief Secretaries, and of transacting work with them in person, inasmuch, he thought, as it exposed a Provincial Governor to the temptation of not looking himself so closely into each question as he would otherwise be forced to do." This strikes us, we believe, as it will strike most people, as a singular explanation of a change whose first result was a certain narrowing of the field from which the Government could obtain skilled and trustworthy help. Was the Secretariat in Lord Reay's time a kind of siren island, on whose shores a prudent administrator would shrink from landing through fear of the seductive wiles of the sirens who might be lying in wait for him? Sir William Hunter is more fortunate in his references to some other feature of Lord Reay's work. As we explained at the time of Lord Reay's departure from India, seniority no longer constitutes an exclusive claim to promotion, and the late Governor was only carrying out the settled policy of the Government of India when in dispensing its patronage he made all other considerations subordinate to individual fitness. In carrying out this principle he called down a good deal of criticism upon himself, but patronage thus bestowed has a way of bringing its own justification with it, and here Lord Reay's work was of the kind that wears well. A reference is made to the frequency with which Lord Reay visited the outlying parts of the Presidency and the Native States, and to the great advantage which was derived from constant communication with the Native Chiefs, with district officers, and with the heads of the local communities. His was certainly an industrious administration, and no Governor could be more solicitous of the opinion and aspirations of the population over which he ruled. Sir William Hunter towards the close of this chapter in this "Frame-work of Administration" is careful to put on record Lord Reay's conviction concerning the remarkable efficiency of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy. He believes, we are told, that the Indian Service presents a combination of theoretical and practical ability, together with a high standard of personal characters, not to be found in either of the two European countries in which the bureaucratic system has been carried to its highest perfection, Germany and France. This is a noteworthy variant upon familiar eulogies of "the finest service in the world," because it came from a statesman with an intimate personal knowledge of the working of administrations in other countries than our own. Upon one subject of great interest at the present time Lord Reay had very definite ideas. "Many Indian officers hold that local self-government spoils good administration. Lord Reay was willing to acknowledge a thoroughly good civilian works an Indian district more efficiently than municipalities or local boards can at present be expected to do. But he also held that municipal self-government is the necessary school for the extension of local institutions, and of that expansion of the Legislative Councils which he regarded as inevitable in the near future of India."

A CASE which affords a warning to the public against placing faith in company prospectuses or the names therein made use of came before Mr. Justice Kekewich the other day. It was one in which "a maiden lady of mature age" sought to have it declared that she was induced to take certain shares in the Canadian Pacific Colonisation Company, now in liquidation. The defendants were the Rev. Canon Hayman, D. D., Mr. W. H. Richards, Dr. Whitla, a retired Army Surgeon, and Mr. J. F. Harrison, a barrister-at-law, who were directors of the company. They issued a prospectus teeming with statements as deceptive as those which were made regarding the famous Eden Estate; held out guarantees which could not possibly be redeemed, and offered the public a minimum dividend of seven per cent. It is not every day in England that an opportunity presents itself of obtaining such a respectable dividend for money, and it was not to be wondered at that plodding tradesmen and thrifty artisans, as well as maiden ladies of a certain age, were anxious to invest their savings in a concern which offered such exceptional advantages guaranteed by "the Army, the Navy, the Church, and the Bar." The land they had secured, they said, had beneath it many millions of tons of coal, and the company was entitled to mine there. Altogether they made a very good case of it. But by and by matters became unsatisfactory, and "the lady of mature age"—and ripe understanding too apparently—decided to take the law. This she did with such good effect that at least three of the four directors wish they had never had anything to do either with Canada or Colonisation. In the first place the judge found that the defendants had not the mining right they represented. He thought they might have believed they had, but, considering they did not take the trouble to ascertain it their carelessness was not merely gross but disgraceful. As to the guarantee mentioned in the prospectus, it was a fraudulent representation, and the damages claimed by the plaintiff would have to be paid. Thus Mr. Justice Kekewich, who seems to know not only how to take the measure of a man but also how to record it, proceeded to show the failings of the four directors, "as in a looking glass." As to the clergyman—who will be remembered as once Head Master of Rugby—he had either made a false statement, or he must "write him down an ass." But he preferred to attribute to him intelligence; he declined to believe him a fool, and was bound to believe he had acted fraudulently. The Army Doctor "had no more business to join this Board than a little boy in Chancery Lane." He was honest but really incapable of doing anything, and was a perfect child in the hands of his co-directors. The others were guilty of fraud and must pay the amount of the lady's claim. The doctor was innocent, and his naive confession as to ignorance of business would be ridiculous if it were not sad. The amount jeopardised fortunately was not large; but the case served to point a moral regarding prospectuses and directors which may not be without its application even in this country.

A SUBJECT which should attract the attention of the higher authorities is the sanitation of cantonments in India. It is only of late years that enteric fever has had so many victims, and they are nearly always young officers, or men in the full vigour of youth. The cantonment of Poona has been conspicuous in this respect. While sanitation is always being discussed, and attempts to force experiments on villages in the interior are talked about, efforts to improve the condition of things close at hand are very slack, although from time to time a Government Resolution is issued. The City Municipality and Cantonment in Poona are both allowed to make a large revenue from the manufacture of poudrette within smelling distance of the residents. It is notorious that the manure is not turned out in the inoffensive condition which is possible and should be obligatory. This result is due to the insufficient admixture of ashes and earth, and to the want of efficient supervision; if the poudrette were properly prepared it would not be offensively malodorous. As it is the use of a few cartloads as an experiment on the Government farm at Kirkee almost produced a panic among the inhabitants of houses in the vicinity. The doctors are always drawing the attention of Government to the subject yet the local authorities are allowed for the sake of adding to their revenue to endanger the health of the troops and inhabitants of the largest cantonment and second largest City in the Presidency. There was an attempt to deal with the subject by a committee some years ago (in 1887-88) but very little was done. Lord Reay met the Municipal Commissioners in 1888, and it was then asserted by one after the other of them that the vicinity of the canal to the City had seriously affected the public health and that this was the only evil. The outcome of this conference was the prohibition, at the suggestion, it was understood, of the Duke of Connaught, of sugar-cane cultivation within a certain distance of the City and Cantonment. But this is not of itself sufficient, if what is generally supposed to be true is really supported by the facts. The sub-soil percolation from the canal seriously affects the foundations of the houses, and the soil on the surface must be permeated with moisture. The subject is of course part of the drainage question of Poona; but Government ought long since to have done what it could, to meet the danger to the health of the City engendered by a canal constructed mainly for revenue purposes.

THE Duke and Duchess of Teck are having a collection made of all the leading articles which appeared in the principal British, Indian, and Colonial newspapers upon the betrothal and death of the late Duke of Clarence. The Duke of Cambridge has sent orders to all officers commanding regiments abroad to send home copies of newspapers containing such articles which may have appeared within their districts.

YESTERDAY a storm signal (No. 1) was hoisted on the Town Flag Staff, which signifies that a storm is in existence in the Arabian Sea, which may either approach the port or may shortly cross one or the other of the usual tracks of vessels leaving the port.

THE Duchess of Connaught will preside at the annual meeting of the Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Association to be held at the Royal United Service Institution, on May 7, at three o'clock p.m.

MR. F. C. DANVERS, Superintendent of Records at the India Office, has just left London for Lisbon to resume his work on the Portuguese Indian records. During his visit to Lisbon last autumn Mr. Danvers examined the records from the commencement of the sixteenth century to the year 1635. He will now take up the work from that date, and he expects to find in these later records much that will add to our knowledge of the history of the period to which they relate.

REUTER'S Zanzibar correspondent telegraphed on April 1:—"A number of Indian residents waited to-day upon Mr. Portal, the British Agent, in order to present a numerously-signed petition refuting the charge made in an enclosure contained in a letter, bearing date February 9, addressed to Lord Salisbury by the secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and published in London on March 1. The enclosure in question consisted of an extract from a letter received by the secretary of the Society from Lake Tanganyika, alleging that rich Hindoos at Zanzibar advanced thousands to the Arab slave-traders to enable them to carry on their nefarious traffic, and were the principal supporters of the slave trade. The deputation invited Mr. Portal to take any steps he might think fit with the object of ascertaining how they conducted their business. The Hindoos are very indignant at the charges brought against them."

MR. T. H. ISMAY, the founder of the White Star Line of Atlantic steamers, was waited upon in Liverpool on April 4 by a deputation of the Conservative and Liberal-Unionist electors of the Exchange division of the city, who invited him to contest the division at the General Election, in opposition to Mr. Ralph Neville, Q.C., the Gladstonian member. He said that owing to business responsibilities and personal ties he was compelled to decline the invitation to enter Parliament at present.

TELEGRAMS from New York give particulars of a disastrous cyclone which swept over the North-Western States

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Indian troopship Crocodile arrived at Portsmouth yesterday from Bombay.

SEIZURE OF BOMBS.

An extensive seizure of bombs has been made at Rustchuk, which, it is believed, has frustrated certain plots on the lives of the Sultan and Prince Ferdinand.

THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty the Queen left Hijeres to-day for Dramstadt.

THE DERBY FAVORITE.

It is announced that Orme, the Derby favorite, has only a sore throat, and is otherwise sound.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 25.

The leaders of both the Republican and the Democratic Parties have decided to abandon any idea of legislation for the improvement of silver this session.

ANARCHISTS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, APRIL 25.

It is has been discovered that Munoz, who was arrested as the man who furnished the bombs with which to blow up the Cortes, is a spy of the Spanish police, and has been released.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 25.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s. s. s. Rome, with the outward English mails of the 15th inst., left here for Bombay, at 3 p. m., this afternoon.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 25.

His Excellency Sir Asman Jah will return to Hyderabad about the 29th instant. His Excellency made a careful inspection of the districts through which he passed, and decided important questions by a conference with the local officers on the spot, and also inspected some of the irrigation works.

Mr. Plowden leaves for Ootacamund, on Monday or Tuesday next.

Mr. Palmer, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, leaves to-night, for Bombay, *en route* to England. He has been ill for some time, and the doctors have ordered him home. Mr. Gauntlett will officiate for him.

The weather is hot and very trying. On Friday last, there was a thick dust-storm followed by a shower of rain, which only lasted a few minutes.

THE RAJAH OF SIKKIM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 25.

News has reached the Government of India that the Rajah of Sikkim has disappeared a few days ago from Guntok, and fled in the direction of Thibet. Details are not available, but, according to the most trustworthy reports received, he has been stopped at Walang. The Government of India do not attach much importance to the incident. No definite cause has yet been assigned for the Raja's conduct, but a probable explanation is not far to seek. He is a timid and weak-minded creature, his wife and mother are both Thibetants, and live in Thibet, he has all along evidenced an imbecile subservience to their influence, and his attempted flight on the present occasion is probably due to no deeper cause than a weariness of the monotony of existence in his own country, and to the force of attraction exercised by his stronger-minded relatives in Thibet. So far as is known to the Government of India everything has been proceeding as usual in Thibet, and there is no reason even for as much disquiet as prevailed on the British border four years ago, when the Raja refused to have the Thibetan outpost removed from the Sikkim frontier and a force had to be sent from India to bring him and the Thibetan Lamas who had him under their thumb to their senses.

THE HIMALAYA BANK.

At the last three sittings of the Sessions Judge of Saharanpore to inquire into the failure of the Himalaya Bank, at Mussoorie, further disclosures were made regarding the mismanagement of the concern. Mr. Moss, the manager, gave further particulars of accounts that were overdrawn. In one case a clerk, drawing Rs. 80, being allowed to receive nearly Rs. 4,000 on the strength of expectations from a great aunt. Mr. Moss admitted that he was dismissed from the managership of the Mussoorie Bank for recommending a loan on bad security. In examination by Mr. Ross Alston, witness said if Mrs. Wilson's deposit had not been paid she would have been entitled to declare the Bank insolvent. The court refused to allow Mr. Quarry to interrogate Mr. Moss. The auditor of the Himalaya Bank, Mr. Connell, admitted that he had never audited the accounts of any Bank before he was appointed an auditor to the Himalaya Bank, nor had anyone ever shown him what his duties were. He audited the accounts simply by checking the entries in the ledger. He had never satisfied himself that these entries were correct. Mr. Greenway, the assistant manager, admitted that he had overdrawn his account with the sanction of Mr. Moss, the manager. He had overdrawn his account at a time when he had a deposit drawing 6 per cent. payable at par in England. Witness said he was never charged interest. In the course of the proceedings the official liquidator said he did not expect to be able to pay the depositors more than four annas in the rupee.

COLONEL DURAND.

Lieutenant-Colonel Durand, the British Agent at Gilgit, was to have left for India on the 20th instant.

SIMLA VISITORS.

General Collen, Military Secretary, and Major-General Stedman, Quartermaster-General, arrived at Simla, on Saturday.

GENERAL STEWART.

General Stewart, commanding in Burma, has not gone as intended to Haka from Fort White. He is now on his way back to Rangoon.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A JOCKEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

This evening Mr. Walker, the jockey, met with a serious accident. The pony which he was training bolted down the road, and colliding with the stone balustrade near the Eden Gardens, threw him down. He was picked up insensible with his thigh bone smashed and protruding through the skin, and his skull fractured. His condition is critical.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 8.

EPSOM DOWNS—DERBY DOWN, DOWN.

The great army of the turf, consisting of sportsmen and sporting men, lovers of the thoroughbred and mere gamblers, have foregathered during this past week on the famous Epsom Downs, which within fourteen miles of London, are the great delight of the Cockneys, despite the fact that Epsom is one of the most inconvenient and uncomfortable of racing centres. Who has not heard of Epsom, just as who has not heard of Longchamps or Flemington. And yet up to the 16th century, Epsom was a quiet country village. Then, however, it became famous—but not for its horse races. A shepherd discovered the Epsom salts springs, and Epsom rapidly became the fashionable inland watering-place of the day, and, indeed, remained so until 1736, when the tide of fashion set in towards Bath and Cheltenham. Still there is no doubt that there have been horse races on Epsom Downs since the Stuart era. James I. had a palace there. It was his hunting seat, and it is very probable, indeed, that there were horse races on Banstead Downs in those days. There is evidence to prove that races were run there in 1648. Indeed, from 1730 racing has been continuously practised at Epsom. A West country miscellany in 1735 said—

"On Epsom Downs, when racing does begin,
Large companies from every part come in."

The company was even then principally drawn from the Metropolis. In 1764 an "Invitation to Epsom Races" was published by Philo-Bumper, who called upon noblemen, heroes, and bucks of the turf to leave the smoky town "to see the fine horses and ladies so fair." Statesmen were invited to learn from jockeys how to guide the people. It seems to me that human nature has been the same in all ages; the only difference is in the veneer, the outer covering. Of course, the Derby and the Oaks have lent vast prestige to the Epsom track, with its curious gradients and awkward corner, but for all that the City and Suburban has always been a popular handicap, and on Wednesday drew a large crowd to the Downs. But more anon.

THE GRAND OLD CRICKETER.

Lord Sheffield's team of English cricketers have concluded their tour in the Australian colonies, and it is on record that my lord has spent a "very happy time," and received many kindnesses at the hands of Australians. They were never defeated by any of the local eighteens or twenty-twos, and the record of the trip is twenty-seven matches, twelve won, thirteen drawn, and two lost. Of the matches played exclusively on even terms—eleven a-side—which are, after all, the great test of merit—Lord Sheffield's men won six and lost two. In other words, they defeated Victoria and New South Wales each twice, and South Australia and Combined Australia each once, while they were routed by the full strength of the Colonies at Melbourne and Sydney. For these eleven a-side matches old Bill Grace has the best batting average, namely, 44·8—having scored 448 runs in ten completed innings. These figures remind me that the "Grand Old Man" of the cricket field was born on July 18, 1848—the year of the French Revolution—and I think he has revived his youth in the Colonies. There is no denying that a trip to Australia is extremely beneficial. When Gunn returned he told me that his rheumatism—from which he suffered in the hips—had left him, that he was yards faster as a runner, and that he never felt better in his life. He certainly never looked better.

YEARS AFFECT NOT HIS HAND AND EYE.

Thus, I say that "W. G."—not William Gunn, but William Gilbert Grace—has been rejuvenated, and he has a batting average which has only thrice been eclipsed by any Englishman in the Colonies. Mr. Walter Read in 1888 had a batting average for his Australian tour of 65·7, and Arthur Shrewsbury's figures were 58·10. In 1877 George Ulyett's average "down under" was 48·3, but with these exceptions no one has surpassed Mr. Grace's figures. Now, I want to draw the special attention of my readers to the champion's feat, for such it is. He is nine years older than Bobby Peel—the next in seniority to him—but Grace had begun to make his reputation when Peel was six years of age. He had played against the All England eleven, and speaking of the season of 1864, John Lillywhite in his "Companion" remarked: "Mr. W. G. Grace promises to be a good bat; bowls very fairly." At that time Stoddart, Briggs, and Bean were "muling and puking in the nurse's arms," while George Lohmann, Sharpe, McGregor, and Philipson, who were of Lord Sheffield's team, had not then made their *debut* in this terrestrial sphere. It is greatly to Dr. Grace's credit that he has preserved such an amount of activity, skill, and strength. Is there any secret about his career? Is there any royal road to success in cricket? There is no secret, for Dr. Grace has told us his mode of life and there is no royal road except practice. Dr. Grace has written:—"Temperance in food and drink, regular sleep and exercise, I have laid down as the golden rule from my earliest cricketing days. I have carefully adhered to this rule, and to it in a great degree I attribute the scores that stand to my name in cricket history and the measure of health and strength I still enjoy." Yes it is clear enough that a cricketer, even although Nature has been lavish in her gifts, must be moderate in all things if he is to succeed. I specially recommend the sentence I have quoted to all aspiring young cricketers, and I can only add that they should carefully read the chapter on "How to score" in the Badminton volume on "Cricket" if they wish to tower above their fellows.

GENERAL REMARKS ON LORD SHEFFIELD'S TEAM.

It is worth while noting that of the first five batsmen in the eleven a-side averages four are the oldest members of the combination, namely, Grace, Abel, Maurice Read, and Peel, which suggests that cricket is an exceedingly healthy exercise. Thus, Abel has an average of 39·8, Stoddart of 57·6 for twelve completed innings, his aggregate runs being two in excess of Dr. Grace; Read of 29·7, and Peel of 25·3 No fewer than five of the players, namely, Grace, Abel, Stoddart, Read, and Lohmann, each scored over 100 at one attempt. In batting Bean has been very disappointing, and in bowling Sharpe has by no means realised the expectations formed of him. I do not think that Sharpe is strong enough to bowl so long and so continuously as he is doing. Mr. O. G. Radcliffe has done very little to distinguish himself, but he has been far from well during the tour. The party have already sailed for England and are expected early in May. I hope they will all appear at Trent Bridge some ten days after landing, for Alfred Shaw's benefit. Some critics have been suggesting that a match should be played between Lord Sheffield's combination and Mr. Walter Read's South African team, but I hardly think that this match—interesting as it might be—will be possible. I understand that when Lord Sheffield returns to the land of the Southern Cross to give three pitched battles to All Australia, he has determined to avail himself of the assistance of Shrewsbury and Gunn. Lord Sheffield was mightily independent before he set sail last autumn, but it would now seem that he has changed his mind. If this be so, all honour to him for acknowledging his mistake.

THE "DANGER" OF FOOTBALL.

And so one of the London evening newspapers has been rash enough to again publish what is called its annual "butcher's bill" relating to football. This I consider a complete waste of energy, and I do like the comments of another London periodical which sapiently observes:—"There is far too much roughness and brutality in modern football, especially as now played under Association rules by professional teams." Now, I have watched foot ball for seventeen or eighteen years, and I can honestly say that in my opinion the game is generally played more scientifically and less brutally now than ever it was. Moreover, I have seen the Corinthians play rougher than any professional team. I know—and I am acquainted with most of them—while the roughest game ever I assisted at in my life was a Rugby match between representatives of Oxford and Cambridge. If a game of football is rough regardless of the rules and the unwritten laws of fair play, I always blame the referee. If this official is courageous and firm he will easily check any tendency in this direction, and when the players recognise the fact that the referee is the man to stand no nonsense, they seldom try to evade the laws of the game and treat an opponent ungenerously. Of course, there must be a certain amount of roughness in football. It never will be played like blindman's buff or hunt the slipper. I agree with the poet who wrote:—

"No game was ever yet worth a rap
For a rational man to play,
Into which no accident, no mishap,
Could possibly finds its way."

Considering the thousands who play football very few are seriously hurt, and I know many celebrated players who have not only escaped all danger themselves but have never injured an opponent. Now in 1890 an assurance company kept statistics concerning accidents sustained in pursuit of sport. In January there were the following accidents:—Boxing, 4; skating, 1; football, 23; shooting, 8; hockey, 2; bowls, 2; hunting, 19; riding, 40; dancing, 5; billards, tennis, dumb-bells, and golf, 1 each; total 108. In the summer in June, when such rough sports as football are not in vogue, the figures worked out thus:—Bowls, 1; cycling, 31; riding, 40; cricket, 34; tennis, 17; rowing, 10; rinking, 3; wrestling, 1; swimming, 6; shooting, 2; and polo, 3; total 148. The gradual development of both codes of football has been in the direction of increased skill rather than of increased roughness. When *Punch* talks about "Death Bell" and matches between the Midland Spine-splitters and the Rib-cracking Rovers, as Mr. Punch did in 1890, I declare that *Punch* is libelling both the players and the spectators.

SCOTLAND THRASHED BY ENGLAND.

The last International match of the football season of 1891-92, between England and Scotland, under Association rules, was played at Glasgow on Saturday, and resulted in the complete rout of the Caledonian forces by so many as four goals to one The English forwards simply ran their Scottish foemen off their legs and scored all their goals in the first 21 minutes of the match, and that against the wind. Thus England have broken all previous records by defeating Scotland two years in succession. Indeed with all the boasted superiority of the dribbling chiels ayont the Tweed they have not defeated England since 1889. Curiously enough, Englishmen never won a match in this series of contests between 1879 and 1888, but since then—since professionalism has set up the highest standard of combined play—the Scots have shown no such superiority; and yet Scotland still obstinately refuses to encourage or recognise professionalism, their association having at the last minute, as it were, again decided to remain firm to their amateur traditions—for there is nothing else but tradition about Scotch "amateurism."

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL MATCH.

The first match between England and Scotland under Association rules is a landmark in the history of the game. It was played at Partick, near Glasgow, on November 30, 1872. It came about in this way. There used to be matches played in London between the Scotchmen resident there and an English eleven, until Mr. C. W. Alcock, a native of Sunderland, who was the secretary of the Football Association, suggested that the two matches in the Metropolis should be that given up for a genuine International match, to be played in alternate years in London and Glasgow. The proposal was accepted by the Queen's Park Club, who despite the growls and criticism of a hostile Scotch press, which believed not in the Association code, furnished eight of the team and undertook the whole financial reponsibility in connection with the fixture. The match was duly played and resulted in a draw—no goals being scored. I have thus taken the trouble to refer to the institution—the birth—of these contests, for Saturday's was the 21st match, and the institution may thus be said to have attained its majority.

A TUG-OF-WAR TOURNAMENT.

The amusements of mankind are varied. To declare that one-half of the world does not know how the other half amuse itself is a new version of an old proverb. Still it is true, and amusement, recreation, in some form or other is as much a necessity as food itself, if people are to be healthy and cheerful; not sickly and morose. I was reading a Sydney newspaper the other day and must plead guilty to a very broad grin as I read of the excitement aroused in the capital of New South Wales by an international tug-of-war tournament. Britishers have actually been lured to large halls to participate in such follies as a six days' go-as-you-please contests, a six days' walking match, six days' road-sculling, six days' rinking match, and even a thirty or forty days' fast, but the Walers have gone silly on tugs-of-war—on watching half a dozen men pulling for dear life at a rope in order to haul six other men at the other end over a division line between the contending forces. Can you imagine anything more trifling or more tedious? It sounds to me about as sensible as some of the mouse-singing matches of long ago, or the bottle-carrying contests of more recent times. And yet audiences numbering 6,000 strong closely watched the representatives of all nations test their strength and tenacity, and that with an impartiality which is greatly to their credit.

HURRAH! FOR THE IRISH TEAM.

Some of the comments of the Sydney press please me. One writer of a free fancy declared that the Irish team, in particular, looked fit to pull a castle down, if necessary. As they weighed about 15st. apiece they would look like that. I would suggest that these Hibernian Herculean house-pullers should be brought back to "ould Oireland," and that they should be given a chance of trying their skill, gentlemen—as the man in the fair says—on that offending structure Dublin Castle, and such other strongholds in Erin's Isle as the Nationalists wish to be demolished. If they succeeded the tug-of-war team would win an everlasting fame. The teams included Germans, Italians, Russians, Norwegians, Scotchmen, Englishmen, Irishmen, New Zealanders, Australians, and Danes—and the muscular manhood of these many lands appeared to have pulled for their lives and pulled in the public. No fewer than 172 men took part in the contest. It only took Ireland three seconds to defeat Australia and in three minutes 40 seconds Germany exploded the pretensions of this played-out old country called England. The dark-skinned West Indians required 12 minutes to knock out the wild New Zealanders, but Russia, weakened by famine and internal dissensions, were actually 23 minutes in conquering Scotland. This is a testimonial to the bone and sinews producing qualities of oatmeal. Still the favourites were the Irishmen. This is a novelty which might be introduced to the public in many parts of the world where there is a cosmopolitan population. It would be interesting to watch some child-like Chinese combination in 'Frisco—for instance—battling with some Californian cut-throats.

GALE IN THE HARBOUR.

The cyclone which broke yesterday afternoon off the Kattiawar Coast evidenced itself in Bombay by a stiff gale of wind blowing in heavy gusts from the south-south-east. A heavy sea rose in the harbour and washed over the Apollo Bunder. The storm cone hoisted off the Customs House this afternoon gave timely warning to the shipping in the harbour and up to a late hour last night only one incident of any consequence had taken place. A fishing-boat anchored off Jamsetjee Bunder, parted from its moorings and was beaten up the harbour, and came in dangerous proximity with the Apollo Bunder. Inspector Grey was on the look-out, and with commendable alertness managed to throw a rope on board the boat and with the assistance of half-a-dozen Europeans towed the boat out of its imminent danger. It was taken to the south side where the water was comparatively calm, but there was still a danger of the boat being smashed against the Bunder. The crew, numbered four, Bhownee Baloo, tindal, Narayen Hurkoo, Malari Kundoo, and Hari Baloo, were rescued by means of the rope, and after being safely landed the boat was towed round to the Wellington Bunder, where she was made safe. A couple of tonies were also landed on the Apollo Bunder.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 21.

10 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — 85·4

TUESDAY, APRIL 25.

6 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — 81·2
10 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — 90·4
2 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — 91·3
4 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — 91·0

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR JAMES DORMER'S tenure of the Madras command, thinks the *Horse Guards Gazette*, is likely to result in some beneficial changes in the organisation of the Madras Army. The particular lines on which his Excellency is proceeding have not yet been made public, but we understand that a definite scheme will shortly be launched. In the *role* of a reformer of the Madras Army, Sir James has a grand opportunity before him, and if he acts upon it intelligently he will gain as much *kudos* as he would as the leader of a victorious campaign. The *role* may not be particularly congenial to Sir James's easy-going nature, but the opportunity is there all the same.

THE *Broad Arrow* writes:—The military authorities in India have introduced a new series of field service equipment tables for the various branches of the Indian Army. These tables have been marked "Confidential," and a very limited number of them has been issued. The result of this secrecy is that not one-tenth of the officers of the Army know anything about the scales of equipment allotted to them or their men. The authorities would do far better to insist on every officer having a copy of the particular table which affects him, and on his being acquainted with its contents, so that when mobilisation is ordered he would know what to do. The system of locking up such documents as equipment tables, only to be produced when mobilisation is ordered, is likely to make confusion worse confounded.

THE native Indians in London, writes the *Western Morning News*, are on the whole much struck with the debate on the Indian Councils Bill. They recognise that the measure contains but the germ of representative government in India, but the germ is invaluable, and may be extensively developed. The Government fare better than does one of their supporters, Mr. Maclean, of Oldham, who having to make practically a new speech from that which he had intended after the turn which events had taken, was not so guarded in his references to the Indian ryots as with more thorough preparation he would perhaps have thought advisable. A mass meeting of the Indian community in London is talked of to protest against Mr. Maclean and all his works. A considerable amount of Liberal sympathy with the project is expected.

THE Queen has a very nice house to give away, in consequence of the death of Lady Bowater, who was granted the Thatched House Lodge, in Richmond Park, in 1862, shortly after the death of her husband, Sir Edward Bowater, who was for many years Groom-in-Waiting to her Majesty, and who died at Cannes, where he had gone to take charge of Prince Leopold, who was passing the winter there. Lady Bowater had attained to the great age of ninety-three. The Thatched House Lodge (says "Atlas" in the *World*) "is one of the most charming residences in the gift of the Queen, and I hear that very numerous applications have been made for it, and also for Mrs. Alexander Ellice's excellent apartments in Hampton Court Palace."

To exploit India in the interests of young men from Oxford, observes the *Star*, may not seem to the casual observer to be a very magnanimous proceeding, but if India is to be governed by English youths who obtain appointments after competitive examination it is well that the thorough training to be found (by those who seek) at an ancient seat of learning should displace the hitherto successful superficialities of the crammer. On this ground Mr. W. Ross Hardie, the prodigy of classical learning who tutors winners of Balliol Scholarships, rejoices in the current number of the *Educational Review* that the Commissioners of the Indian Civil Service have reverted to twenty-three as the limit of age for competitors. This returning to ancient ways means that a man can read for a good degree at Oxford at the same time that he is qualifying for the duties of an Indian civilian, or, as Mr. Hardie puts it, that "neither will taking a degree be an impediment to India nor India an impediment to taking a degree." India apart, Mr. Hardie's article contains, as might be expected, much that is interesting. His definition of "cram" deserves to be remembered. It is "the acquisition of information which the learner deliberately intends to forget and cast overboard as soon as it has won for him some position not obviously connected with it, and in which, as he imagines, it will be completely, or all but completely, useless." Perhaps the opponents of compulsory Greek may find herein another barbarian weapon to arm themselves withal. But it is well to hear that "the theoretically best method of teaching is also likely to approve itself the best for practical objects," and that "liking for a subject and interest in it generally to go with ability to do well in it." The optimism of these propositions will not be distasteful to those who cannot wholly accept them. Perhaps, too, Mr. Hardie's estimate of the educational value of the re-adoption of the old limit of age for the Indian Civil Service is to be discounted by the consideration that the reed-bearers are many and the Bacchants few.

A CAIRO correspondent says that Mr. Garstin, Irrigation Engineer of Public Works, has received a complimentary address with a piece of plate from the notables of the Sharkieh Province on the occasion of his leaving the province to become Inspector-General of Irrigation.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR GEORGE CHESNEY, R.E., who some time since withdrew his candidature for North Kensington, has now been put forward as Conservative candidate for Oxford at the approaching General Election.

In the French Chamber on April 2, M. de Mahy attacked M. Ribot respecting the situation in Madagascar. M. Ribot, while admitting that the state of affairs in Madagascar was not satisfactory, contended that the island was perfectly quiet, and there was no truth in the allegation that the position of the French was menaced.

IT is reported from Boise City (Idaho) that the territorial police have succeeded in capturing a gang of female bandits, who are believed to be the perpetrators of a series of stage-coach robberies in the mountainous regions forming the eastern boundary of the territory.

IT was reported, on April 3, that a conspiracy to murder Dr. Pellegrini, President of the Argentine Republic, and Gens Roca and Mitre, and to proclaim Dr. Alem Dictator, had been discovered at Buenos Ayres. A state of siege was proclaimed, and the Radical leaders, with Dr. Alem, arrested. Three newspapers were suppressed.

THE beautiful ceilings of the State apartments at Windsor Castle are now being re-decorated, and the work, which has been going on at intervals for nearly a year, will shortly be completed. The famous ceilings which were executed for Charles II. by Antonio Verrio, which respectively represent "Queen Catherine of Braganza" and "The Banquets of the Gods," have (*Truth* says) been very successfully restored. They had never been touched since Verrio finished them. The other ceilings were the work of Sir Jeffrey Wyattville, who painted them by order of George IV., and they replaced pictures by Verrio, and in cleaning them great care has been taken to follow out the original colouring. This work, the cost of which is paid out of the Civil List, will involve a very considerable addition to the expenditure of the Lord Chamberlain's department during the present financial year.

SOME surprise is expressed in the Service clubs, says the *Daily Chronicle*, that Lord Wolseley should have just declared in favour of the voluntary system in our army, when he has been long looked upon as an advocate of the advantages of compulsory service. It is also thought strange he should say we only require a small home regular army to render our country safe against invasion, when he has before expressed doubt on the subject. We believe the reason for both these pronouncements is that he is in some measure satisfied with the progress of the home defence schemes, and that he thinks we are "now" safe without resorting to compulsory service. General Sir Archibald Alison, on the contrary, seems to think we want an effective ballot, at least for the militia. But we have already a militia ballot in theory. There would be no difficulty in making it effective if the occasion arose.

THE protracted inquiry before Sir John Bridge at Bow-street Police-court into the charges of conspiracy to defraud brought against Sir Henry Isaacs, his brother, Mr. J. M. Isaacs, Mr. Dollman, and Mr. Horatio Bottomley, in connection with the Hansard Union was brought to a close on April 6, when the defendants were committed for trial and admitted to bail in their own recognisances of £1,000 each.

THE latest story of the Queen's stay at Costebelle is delightful, observes the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The other day, while out driving, the coachman was obliged to stop the open landau for a moment in a crowd of carriages. The Queen, on looking round, observed an urchin of about eight coming close to her carriage. He examined her minutely and with a broad grin for a moment, and then turning round shouted at the top of his voice to another eight-year-old, "Vene, Titin, vene veiro Madamo la Reyno!" When the quaint dialect was translated to the Queen, Her Majesty laughed "as she has never laughed since her recent cruel bereavement."

THE Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha will visit the Queen at Costebelle, and it will be their first meeting with Her Majesty for many years past. It is no secret (says the *World*) that the Duke strongly disapproved of Princess Beatrice's marriage to Prince Henry of Battenberg, and he warmly protested against it, the result being that his relations with the Queen became very strained. There had been previous differences, however, in connection with Sir Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort," in which work the Duke considered that he ought to have figured more prominently, and that a great deal more use should have been made of his political correspondence with the Prince. The Queen's relations with the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha have, our contemporary adds, always been very cordial, and now there will be a full reconciliation between Her Majesty and the Duke, who will probably be created a G. C. B. on the occasion of his golden wedding, that being the only honour which the Queen can confer upon him, as he was made a Knight of the Garter in 1844, directly after the death of his father. It is probable that the Queen will invite her brother-in-law to become her guest at Balmoral in the autumn, as he is a very keen sportsman.

THE Turkish police having arrested two Bulgarians on suspicion of being concerned in the assassination of Dr. Vulkovitch, a careful inquiry has (the *Times* Constantinople correspondent says) elicited strong circumstantial evidence of their guilt, and criminal proceedings will be commenced forthwith.

IT seems a pity (says the *World*) that Captain Kane could not accept the offer made him to take out his old ship the Calliope, of Apia renown, to the North-West Coast of Africa station, just newly constituted, and fly his broad pennant as first commodore there. He has never, however, quite recovered from his accident on board the Inflexible in the Mediterranean, and the doctors consider that it would be imprudent for him to go abroad again at present. His appointment to the Victory as flag-Captain to Lord Clanwilliam is a sufficiently comfortable one, though there is, of course, a vast difference between the pay and that of commodore.

LORD WOLSELEY tells a story in the *United Service Magazine* of how one evening in the Crimea in his tent were assembled a group of "young, ardent, and educated" engineer officers, who were disgusted with the slowness and want of idea which characterised the old-fashioned "pipeclay generals," and who recognised that "all the military ability was in Todleben's camp, not in ours." One of the ablest men present suggested that "if the English Government had any worldly wisdom the Prime Minister would enter into a contract for the capture of the place with some great firm of contractors who knew nothing of Vauban," and who would make short work of the Russian defences. It may not be generally known that when the French supply system broke down in 1870 application was actually made to Spiers and Pond to feed the French Army in spite of the obvious fact that this would have been a breach of neutrality.

AN extraordinary story was told by a man named Martin Lane to the Aston magistrates on April 6. He was charged with attempting to commit suicide by throwing himself into the canal. He gave himself up to the police, and told the magistrates that he had been carefully studying the Rainhill murders, the horrible details of which so preyed upon his mind that he felt if he did not destroy himself he should surely murder his wife and children, the same as Deeming had done. He continued: "This made me mad, and it was either their life or mine. I could stand it no longer. I decided to drown myself, and accordingly went to the canal and jumped in. I sank twice, and on coming up for the third time I heard a voice bidding me to get out. I did so, and went to the police station and gave myself up as stated by the constable. I hope the magistrates will punish me severely for what I have done, and not let me go home to my wife and children, whom I dearly love, and whom I am afraid of injuring." The prisoner was remanded in custody for a week in order that he might be seen by a doctor in the meantime.

THE Queen on Wednesday (6th inst.) received the Mayor of Hyeres. In the afternoon a deputation of three Crimean veterans attended at Costebelle, and the old men were presented to the Queen by M. Bodinier, the grandson of the late survivor of Trafalgar. Her Majesty expressed the pleasure she felt in receiving those who were the companions of "my brave soldiers," and accepted a bouquet of flowers from the deputation. The veterans, all of whom were sailors, afterwards inscribed their names in the Queen's birthday book, and were all charmed at the gracious reception accorded them.

GERMANY has no authorised version of the Bible, but Luther's translation holds the same position in the Fatherland as King James's does in England. Everybody reads it, and its vigorous and idiomatic German has influenced literature and common speech in much the same way as the Authorised Version has affected literary and colloquial English. But Luther was not in a position any more than other sixteenth-century scholars, to make a perfect version, and thirty-seven years ago a revised Bible was projected, which has only now been completed. The revised New Testament was published in 1870, the year in which the English Convocation determined to re-translate the Scriptures. The purpose which the German translators have kept in view was to alter Luther's renderings only when fidelity to the original absolutely required it.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR has written a letter in which he says that difficulties of the gravest kind lie in the way of any State pension scheme yet proposed for the benefit of the aged and deserving poor. He deeply sympathises with the object in view, and thinks that efforts should not be relaxed to give some practical effect to private enterprise, the energies of friendly societies, and the increasing habits of thrift among the labouring classes.—Speaking in the Portman Rooms, on April 5, Lord Randolph Churchill referred to the old age pension scheme, and said that the necessity for so large an effort on the part of the State had not, to his mind, been fully demonstrated.

SOME uneasiness was already felt in official circles in Paris when the mail left at the prospect of another war with the King of Dahomey, who was supposed to have been brought to acquiesce in the French Protectorate over Kotonou, the French Government having carried out the treaty bestowing upon him a yearly subsidy of 25,000fr. Before that diplomatic instrument has been ratified by the French Chamber King Behanzin has attacked the posts within the French protectorate, and succeeded in driving back a French gunboat. The Government has decided upon the immediate despatch of reinforcements to Dahomey for the defence of Kotonou and Porto Novo, the troops required being drawn from Senegal. Two war vessels have been ordered to cruise off Whydah. An official despatch from Porto Novo states that a force of 6,000 Dahomians has arrived within four hours' march of that place, and only waits the arrival of reinforcements to commence an attack.

A DEFENCE OF THE MHOWRA BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a Government employé in the Thana District, I generally move about in the jungles and have obtained a pretty wide acquaintance with the illicit distillation of mhowra flowers that goes on in the whole district, particularly in six talukas where there are many chances of getting mhowra flowers. Many poor cultivators have been ruined by the habit of illicit distillation. Everywhere the poor are enticed by the rich. The latter keep stores of mhowra flowers intentionally in villages situated in jungles and on hill-sides, and make a very profitable trade in selling these flowers to the poor. In fact they regularly encourage the poor to do this, and in the event of being detected by the excise or police they (the rich) promise to pay the fines and other expenses incurred, provided that a piece of land or some moveable property be given over to them.

Now supposing a poor cultivator who is arrested for committing illicit distillation in the jungles, and who has been brought by the police to the taluka town, one of the sowkars will come to the Magistrate and stand bail, and as soon as the accused is released on bail, he engages a pleader to defend the accused before the Magistrate. The man being an actual offender the Magistrate punishes him with a fine of Rs. 50 or so; then the sowkar's first engagement will be to make a long deed in lieu of the services he rendered to release the actual offender, and, by-and-by he tries to take the poor cultivator's property into his own possession. The poor man, if he is cultivating only three or four acres of land, is totally unable to pay off his debts from his little yearly income, within a period of ten years. And owing to heavy interest his debt grows to four times the original amount he had received.

His creditor now, like an avaricious wolf, recovers, by attachment, the whole amount of money, with great interest, out of the proceeds obtained from confiscations; and hence the poor man ruins himself and his family. If restrictions are imposed on the sale of mhowra flowers, as proposed, the Bombay Government will certainly receive hearty thanks from the poor class of cultivators residing in the villages and jungles of Thana and Kolaba Districts.—Yours, &c.,

K. M. VARIAVA.

Kalyan, April 24.

ABOUT A CERTAIN MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is somewhat a marvel why the decision of Tuesday's meeting *re* the Rajabai Tower Case, should be the cause of such commotion in some quarters, because a few of the "leading names" will be withheld from the memorial, which is to be sent to the Secretary of State. As a rule leading names never do form the majority or even any part of memorials. There are numerous reasons as to why this is so. The fact of people in such positions has to be considered, being either officials or friends of officials or their occupations bringing them in contact with officials and others, who can make things uncomfortable for them in their business or their professions or their friendships. All this has to be considered before committing their names to a memorial, and apart from this there is the question that touches to a great extent the protection of the daughters of the poor from the sons of the rich, and as long as all these barriers exist it is futile to hope for enthusiasm from the well-to-do as a whole. This clamour, therefore, for a public meeting on such a question is simple nonsense, and as far as I can see would only be a field for those who desire to uphold the terrible system of society that obtains to-day voting against this memorial, and to such a meeting the leaders mentioned would not give their countenance. Although this opposition would be considered by the clamourers a guarantee of the feelings of the people on the subject, still it is best to have a memorial independent of such a meeting as this as the only true test of the feelings of the people, and it is after all the people and not the few "leaders" of a society or a community who have to be considered, and which carries weight.—Yours, &c.,

SARAH S. GOSTLING.

April 25.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

FROM the English papers to hand by the mail of the 7th instant, we find the following paragraph in the *Western Times* regarding the handsome pile of buildings, now nearing completion, after the design and under the supervision of Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E.:—Another batch of colossal sculpture has been completed at Mr. Harry Hems' studios in Longbrook-street, Exeter, which will leave the city this week for India. Major Davies, F. S. A., the well-known architect of Bath, will visit the city to-morrow to pass them, after which they will go direct to the new Municipal Buildings at Bombay, which are without a doubt, the finest architectural pile in that Eastern Empire. Mr. Hems has been entrusted with the carrying out of the whole of the figurative sculpure for this important building, and has now had the work in hand about two years. The present consignment comprise, amongst other things, a quartette of winged lion-like monsters, each nearly six feet high. They sit on their haunches, and with wings extended hold shields, upon which are emblazoned on the stone the arms of Bombay. Mr. Hems used to have some large figure-heads—from broken up men o'war presumably—looking "over the garden wall" at his place in Longbrook-street, but for some time I have missed them. Have they gone to India too? It may be here mentioned that the statuaries were obtained by the Contractors, Messrs. Yenkoo Ballajee and Co., through the agency of Messrs. Warden and Co., of our city.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-MAJOR C. W. OWEN, C.M.G., C.I.E, is re-appointed Surgeon to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. H. WELCH, Medical Staff, is directed to proceed to England in anticipation of promotion.

MAJORS G. S. BANISTER and E. S. BROWNE, V.C., South Wales Borderers, have been posted to the 1st and 2nd Battalions of their regiment, respectively, as Seconds-in-Command.

PAYMASTER and MAJOR R. R. B. TERNAN, 5th Lancers, proceeds home on promotion to Staff Paymaster.

THE appointment of Lieutenant W. E. Young, 7th Dragoon Guards, to the 5th Bengal Cavalry, has been cancelled.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL V. JENKINS, West Riding Regiment, proceeds home to rejoin his regiment, on vacating his appointment on the Staff.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence:—Out of India: Major W.B. Williams, Wiltshire Regiment, 101 days; Lieutenant W.A. Robinson and Staff-Captain J.R. K. L. Heyland, Royal Artillery, for six months, on private affairs; Captain W.H. Hillas, 3rd Dragoon Guards for one year; and Captain E. Pollock, Royal Artillery, for six months, on medical certificate. In India: Captain C. E. W. Macdonald, 6th Bengal Cavalry, for four months; and Surgeon-Major W. R. Murphy, 2-2nd Gurkhas, to 1st September next, on private affairs; Lieutenant, W. E. G. Lillingston, 6th Bengal Infantry, to Naini Tal, for three months to study the language.

THE leave granted to Captain W. R. B. Doran, Royal Irish Regiment, is extended to the 30th September next.

MAJOR R. P. B. RODICK, Royal F

THE LIVERPOOL-MELBOURNE MURDERS.

THE VERDICT.

THE verdict found by the Melbourne coroner's jury was one of "wilful murder" against Williams alias Deeming. During the proceedings the prisoner displayed the same effrontery and forced jocularity which have marked his behaviour hitherto.

A witness, who had known the accused as a fellow-workman ten years ago, deposed that he went with his mates under the nickname of "The Demon."

In the evidence of another witness the name of the unhappy woman whose body was found at Rainhill was mentioned for the first time in the present inquiry, a photograph of her being identified.

The *Melbourne Age* publishes a telegram from Sydney stating that Deeming, when in business there, married a young woman, although his wife and children were living with him in the city. Deeming saw his newly-made wife once or twice a week for about a month, and then deserted her. The woman recognizes the description of Deeming published in the newspapers as being that of the man whom she married, although he was going under another name. Inquiries say the age confirms these statements, and show that the bridegroom destroyed the marriage licence directly the ceremony was over.

There has now been made public a letter written by "Swanston" immediately after his arrest to Miss Rounsevell. In it he asserts that if Miss Rounsevell were unable to marry him in consequence of his being charged death would be preferable to all else that could befall him. "But I have always," he added, trusted in God, and He will not foresake me now." In conclusion, the prisoner asked "Katie" to remember him in her prayers. There were some interesting points in the inquest proceedings.

One witness detailed how the prisoner had told him that he (Deeming) had been left a valuable property in Cheapside on the death of a rich uncle, and that he also owned "a terrace of fine houses near Buckingham Palace." Among the prisoner's books at one time was a history of the Inquisition and a criminal calendar. During the adjournment for lunch the nonchalant prisoner ate a hearty meal; on his return to court he made a bow to the prison chaplain, who was among the spectators. It was shown that "Lawson" started a banking account with £15, which soon dwindled to 1s.

MISS ROUNSEVELL'S EVIDENCE.

It was a dramatic moment in the afternoon's proceedings when Miss Rounsevell was called. Witness and the prisoner regarded each other with steadfast and unfaltering gaze. It seemed that a game of whist on board the Adelaide was her introduction to "Baron Swanston." After pressure, she ultimately consented to an engagement. Prisoner gave her some rings—one having been worn, as now appears, by the murdered woman. Love letters were read, prisoner meantime sitting stiffly on the edge of his chair, with his eyes fixed on the witness, to whom, it appeared, he had offered a lot of clothes, "formerly the property of a dead sister." The witness was on her way to marry prisoner when the news of the Melbourne murder and the subsequent disclosures reached her.

It was the finding of a tattered copy of the invitation card to the famous banquet at Rainhill among the rubbish in the Melbourne house which led to the discovery that Swanston and Williams, Drewn and Deeming, &c., &c., were one and the same man. While waiting in the yard, before the proceedings began, he attempted to be jocular, addressing to his gaolers a variety of facetious observations as to the appearance and assertions of the witnesses examined. He asked whether the crowd outside was as large as ever, and on being informed that it was not, he rejoined, "They are getting more sense." The court was again besieged by the public from an early hour, and long before ten o'clock the galleries were packed by an eagerly-expectant throng, which included many fashionably-dressed ladies.

When the prisoner was brought in he looked more cool and collected than a good many of the audience. He sat down beside his solicitor, Mr. Marshall Lyle, crossed his legs, rested his chin in the palm of his hand and surveyed the crowded court, returning the gaze of the spectators with perfect composure. At this juncture a curious sensation was produced by a canary which in its cage had been brought into court and placed on the barristers' table, suddenly bursting into song. All eyes were turned towards the bird as it warbled joyously. The incident, trivial though it appeared, evidently impressed the prisoner, who gazed earnestly at the cage. Deeming listened intently as the evidence was taken, and occasionally asked his solicitor a question in a low tone.

WARRANT TO BE APPLIED FOR IN ENGLAND.

The Press Association is informed that the Public Prosecutor will apply at Widnes Police-court for a warrant for the apprehension of Deeming, which is to be served on the prisoner, if necessary, in Australia.

THE PRISONER'S HEALTH GIVING WAY.

A Reuter's telegram from Melbourne says that as Deeming has been fully committed for trial on the coroner's warrant, he has not been again brought up up before the magistrates, and his name has accordingly been struck off the police-court list. The prisoner slept fairly well at night, but the gaolers state that he is extremely pale next morning, and it is thought his health is giving way. He has frequently asked to be supplied with stimulants. It is reported that Mr. Lyle, his solicitor, will ask for a prolonged adjournment of the trial, in order that time may be given to enable one or more witnesses from England to go to Australia to give evidence as to Deeming's state of mind when a youth.

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF THE PRISONER.

A fuller report of the proceedings at the close of the inquest at Melbourne shows that the prisoner Deeming acted in an extraordinary manner. During the absence of the jury he laughed and chatted with those around him. Addressing Mr. Lyle, he asked, "What are we kept waiting for?" Mr. Lyle explained, adding that, in his opinion, there was little doubt that a verdict of murder would be brought in against him. Deeming, nevertheless, continued to comment in a flippant manner upon the whole proceedings. He stared rudely at the ladies present, and addressed one who had been a witness by her Christian name. To another he called out that she was "naughty girl," and, as the jury's absence was prolonged, he inquired whether he should go and assist them in arriving at their verdict. The jury returned into court at 53 minutes past one. When they re-entered the prisoner leaned back in his chair and compressed his lips, and anxious look for the first time appearing on his face.

The Foreman said: "We find that Emily Williams, whose body we viewed at the Morgue on the 8th of March, was on the 3rd of March found lying under the hearthstone in a room at No. 27, Andrew-street, Windsor; and that the prisoner Williams, otherwise Deeming, did on or about the 24th of December last, murder her by fracturing her skull and cutting her throat; and we therefore find the prisoner guilty of feloniously, wilfully, and maliciously murdering her. We consider that the thanks of the community are due to the police for the manner in which they have worked up this case."

The prisoner listened to their conclusions without flinching; then, turning to Mr. Lyle, he remarked, "I could have done in two minutes what it has taken them so long to decide."

The Coroner directed the prisoner to stand up, and, addressing him, said "You have been found guilty of the murder of your wife, and I shall commit you to take your trial for that crime at the Criminal Court on the 22nd inst." Deeming meanwhile stood resting both his hands upon the barristers' table, and quietly regarding the audience. But when the Coroner added, "I shall now issue my warrant," the prisoner turned, and exclaimed in a loud, insolent tone, "And you can put it in your pipe and smoke it." At this there were general cries of "Oh!" from the public galleries.

The prisoner was conveyed through a side door to the watch house, and lodged in the cell where he has been confined during the inquest. The moment he found himself alone with his gaolers, all his bravado deserted him. He looked so ill and weak that a small allowance of stimulants was served to him. He subsequently had a long conversation with his solicitor, who, it is understood, will not advance the plea of ordinary insanity, but is preparing the defence on the basis that the prisoner is suffering from a peculiar form of insanity, ascribable to abnormal conditions connected with his birth.

The prisoner, after eating a hearty meal, retired for the night, but was extremely restless, though not troublesome.

A Dalziel's telegram from Minneapolis states that Deeming was once a resident in the North-west territories. Under the name of Williams, he began business as a watchmaker in Assiniboia in the year 1884, and he afterwards decamped with many valuable watches.

DEEMING AND "JACK THE RIPPER."

A correspondent writes:—It ought to be stated at once that, so far as the Scotland-yard authorities are concerned, they do not believe that in the capture of Deeming the mysterious fiend "Jack the Ripper" has been laid by the heels. They have arrived at this conclusion despite the scores upon scores of letters which, since Deeming's arrest, have poured in upon them from more or less imaginative persons in the East-end of London who are anxious to prove that a person like unto the Rainhill murderer was prowling around Whitechapel at the time when the crimes which terrified that neighbourhood were being committed.

An official of high rank at Scotland yard had his attention drawn to the story to the effect that a girl living in London walked out with Deeming on the evening when two of the murders were committed, and saw him again on the following day, when he was strangely nervous and excited, laughed loudly and exclaimed "I have been expecting for the last week or so to see something of the kind in print." The police have been practically inundated with similar stories. One woman came to tell them that the portrait of Deeming corresponded in detail with the outline portrait which "Jack the Ripper" is said to have drawn of himself on the dirty wall of the house in which he hacked an unfortunate to death on the morning of Lord Mayor's Day three years ago. The female who brought this intelligence evidently did not know that the outline portrait was the work of an enterprising individual who afterwards became the tenant of the house, and showed curious visitors his handiwork and a dark stain on the floor for a trifling piece of silver. And of such as this are the stories which the police have been obliged to listen to during the last two weeks. Needless to say, they know nothing of the young girl who is alleged to have walked out with Deeming and to have been on terms of friendship with him.

But so far the police are satisfied that the man now in custody in Australia is not the perpetrator of the Whitechapel crimes; indeed they have been unable to fix his residence in London at all except on the occasion when he visited the metropolis with Miss Mather and, as the Scotland-yard official already referred to pointed out, only a creature intimately acquainted with Whitechapel, and knowing every court and alley in it, could have perpetrated the murders ascribed to Jack the Ripper and escaped from the scenes of his crime without being detected. It is evident from the wandering life Deeming has led, and from the fact that he is not a Londoner by birth, that he could not have possessed the knowledge of locality to enable him to do this.

THE AGRICULTURAL NEEDS OF INDIA.

A PAPER on this subject was read on April 7 by Dr. J. Augustus Voelcker, B. Sc. (consulting chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society of England), before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi. Sir John Strachey presided, and among those present were Lord Reay, Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir G. Birdwood, Gen. Michael, Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., Sir J. Danvers, Prof. Wallace, Mr. Seton Karr, Mr. Bernard Dyer, B. Sc., Sir W. Moore, Mr. Thiselton Dyer, Sir C. Bernard, &c. Dr. Voelcker commenced by attributing the invitation given to him to read the paper to his having recently visited India officially to inquire into the conditions of Indian agriculture, previous visits having been paid to it for a similar purpose by Sir James Caird and Prof. Wallace. Having stated that he left England in November, 1889, spent thirteen months in India, and, including Burmah and Assam, visited each of the provinces in two different seasons, he said many diversities presented themselves in the agricultural conditions of India. In many parts he saw magnificent agriculture, in others inferior cultivation. The task of improvement was surrounded with difficulties such as were not to be met with in English agriculture, and he was convinced that the work of improvement would be a slow and a difficult one. Whether it were caste or prejudice, religious or otherwise, the breaking down of differences in these respects constituted the first of India's agricultural needs, and progress in that direction would probably be slower than an any other matter. As regards climate, which affected cattle, people, and crop, the most that could be done was to mitigate its severity. It could not be positively asserted that if there were more trees and forests an increase of rainfall would result, but no doubt a lowering of temperature would be produced. Government offered a certain amount of encouragement to private individuals to grow trees, but, after all, anything on a comprehensive scale must be the direct work of the State. The agricultural needs primarily connected with the soil were twofold—namely, that of making the cultivated land more productive and that of bringing other land under cultivation. A rapidly-increasing population, making as it did greater and greater demands upon the soil, called for an increased production from the soil. There was no clear evidence of exhaustion of the soil having actually taken place, but no one could say that the produce was an increasing one. Manure was not properly preserved, and while the soil had greater demands made upon it what was taken off was not replaced. The burning of manure as fuel was a serious evil. Another need in regard to the soil was that of obtaining more knowledge about it, and knowledge that could be obtained only by the application of chemical science to its study. That water was over a great part of India one of the chief agricultural needs had been generally recognised. Famine was the direct result of a failure of rainfall. In extending canal irrigation the main object should be to take it where no other available supply of water existed, and to provide for as large an area as possible. Nearly as important a need as water was the supply of manure to the land. Away from the towns manure was hardly a purchasable material. Great improvement might be made by the saving of urine, which was universally allowed to go to waste. Were leaves, stalks, straw or other forms of litter used the available manure supply might be largely increased. There was great need for a supply of wood, and the existing "reserved forests" were not sufficient for that purpose. The provision of grazing, and of grass for cutting food, was another need, though to his mind not of equal importance with wood. The lecturer afterwards referred to the improvement of fodder crops and of cattle as among the needs of agriculture in India. In speaking of implements he observed that until an iron plough could be produced which did not cost more than the native wooden one the latter was not likely to be replaced, and that similarly there was little scope for the introduction of sowing, reaping or thrashing machines, adding that in every case in which an introduction was to meet with success it would, he was sure, only be as the result of careful study of native conditions and requirements. A discussion followed, in which Gen. Michael, Sir C. Bernard, Lord Reay, Sir Steuart Bayley, Prof. Wallace, Mr. Thiselton Dyer, Mr. Seton Karr, and others took part, general testimony being borne to the great value of Dr. Voelcker's paper, and there being concurrence in the opinion that water and manure are the chief wants of India.

RUSSIA AND THE CENTRAL COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

ON December 29 last the Paris correspondent of the *Times* gave currency to the report that Russia was seeking admission to the commercial league of the Central European Powers. The report was denied at the time, but there have been in the meanwhile indications that it was not wholly unfounded, and on April 3 the Paris *Temps* published the following paragraph:—"According to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, the trip of Count Schouvaloff to St. Petersburg was made in order to discuss with M. de Giers and a special commission the advisability of concluding treaties of commerce with foreign States. The members of the commission were M. Vishnegradski, Minister of Finance; M. de Giers, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Count Schouvaloff, Russian Ambassador at Berlin; and M. Abasa, Privy Councillor, as President. The commission will first deal with the commercial relations of Russia and Germany." The *Times'* correspondent contends that the denial of his information was made evidently in the interest of Russia, which was at the moment very anxious to get money, and it emanated, not from Russian sources, but from German, so that in appearing to be more disinterested it appeared also to be more trustworthy. The fact of these negotiations will be like a dash of cold water on the Franco-Russian entente. "But it may be added that the eventual collapse of the 'understanding' would in no way imply fresh weakness for France. Really enlightened Frenchmen have never seriously and confidently reckoned upon an effective support by Russia in the unfortunate contingency of their country being in dire need." The correspondent alludes to the further denial of the *Nordeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* as particularly to be construed as a precautionary response to feeling in Austria, where the fact of the pending negotiations has produced a state of disquietude.

According to the *Times'* Vienna correspondent, it is thought, however, that for the present at least there is no prospect of a rapprochement. The St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremaya* shows itself sceptical. The *Novosty* affects to regard the alleged improvement in the relations between Russia and Germany as the result of M. de Giers's last visit to Berlin. It adds that Germany cannot help regarding Austria's treatment of the Bulgarian question as incorrect, which is alone sufficient to bring about a reconciliation between Germany and Russia. Russia's interests in Bulgaria have been set at nought, and sooner or later they must be taken into account. The *St. Petersburg Gazette* writes as follows:—"With the exception of Austria, the whole of Europe will welcome the Russo-German rapprochement as a guarantee of peace. Austria's discontent involves no danger, as there is in Berlin already an unfriendly feeling against the duel Monarchy."

THE NEWEST "NEW" HUMOURIST.

THE great hit of the session was the speech delivered by Lord Elcho, the other week, in the Payment of Members debate. The House was convulsed in every direction by it. In fact, there was not such a laugh in the House for a full year at least. Lord Rosebery said the other day of Lord Elcho's father (the Earl of Wemyss) that "nothing was serious about him except his jokes." Lord Elcho's jokes were serious in another sense. They were carefully prepared surprises, uttered with a gravity and weight which ending in quaint paradoxes, carried the listener fairly off his feet. Several times Lord Elcho had to wait for a full minute until the House recovered from its laughter. It was a curious sight, at the best points, to see the members holding their sides and nearly falling off their seats with uncontrollable laughter. The following is an abstract of the speech:—I wish to dissociate myself as clearly as I can from the position taken up by the hon. member for Fulham. It seems to me that he has dealt with the motion in a most ungracious and ungrateful manner. If I criticise the motion at all, it will not be to object to it, but to regret that it is so limited in its scope and application. Parliaments in this and other countries have passed self-denying ordinances for different reasons, but as far as I know this is the first occasion on which a Parliament has been asked to pass a self-enabling ordinance. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, in my humble opinion, it is wise that we should make the precedent which we are creating as wide and far-reaching as possible. It seems to me that the hon. member unduly limited his motion in many ways. Speaking for myself, and looking back after nine years of totally unremunerated political services—(laughter)—I cannot help expressing my humble regret that he has not seen his way to make it retrospective. (Laughter.) Of course, when we come to a period over nine years it would be well to consider whether it would not be advisable to have some sort of communication. (Laughter.) We must remember, also, that there is a future to consider as well as a past, and we must take care that others do not reap the harvest of which we have sown the seed. We must remember that a political career will have its vicissitudes, that the flowing tide will also ebb—(cheers)—and it may be well to consider whether it would not be fair and just to make some provision for those who are left stranded at the bottom of the poll by the receding wave of popular favour. (Laughter.) We ought also to remember that human life is uncertain, and to consider whether it would not be well to make some provision for the widows and orphans of members who had succumbed during the execution of their parliamentary duties. (More laughter.) I observed in the speech of the hon. member a certain vagueness as regards the method of payment. I was struck the other day with the admirable foresight and prudence of a new member of the House, the hon. member for North Wexford, who stipulated that his stipend should be paid quarterly in advance. (Cheers and laughter.) I hope we shall receive the same pleasant and acceptable form of payment. (Hear, hear.) I should also like to ask whether we are to be rewarded independently of the qualities of our services or whether the legislator must prove himself worthy of his hire, and, if so, by what test his merits are to be measured. Is it to be by the number of divisions he has attended? In that case our Parliamentary life will be one slow progress through the division lobby. (Laughter and cheers.) Or is it to be by the length and number of our speeches? In that case, Sir, your task will be a most invidious one, and we who are desirous of making speeches and earning our salaries shall look upon the mover of the closure in the light of a highway robber who gags us before he robs us of our hard-earned pay. (Renewed laughter and cheers.) There is another argument in favour of the motion. The first Lord of the Treasury is complaining of the arrears of public business, and I would recommend him to put the vote for the salaries of members as the last vote of Supply. (Laughter and cheers.) I think it will be found that hon. members will be considerably less anxious to reduce other people's salaries if thereby they are delaying the voting of their own. (Hear, hear.) Now, Sir, what I am trying to make out is that in giving this motion we should not deal with it in a niggardly and half-hearted spirit. Let us be generous to ourselves as well as just to other people. I have listened with great interest to the list of salaries read out by the hon. member. He read out that one country gave £100 a year; not a cheer answered him. (Laughter.) He read out the name of another country which gave £300 a year; hardly a cheer greeted him. (Laughter.) But when he said that America gave £1,000, the hon. member for Wick, sitting below him, gave a hearty cheer. (Loud laughter.) A member who seeks Parliamentary election has to make many sacrifices. He sacrifices his time, his money, and he often sacrifices his health; and perhaps it may be said as being true of some of them, they often sacrifice their dearest principles and most cherished convictions. (Loud laughter and cheers.) It seems to me, therefore, that they are justly entitled to some pecuniary compensation for the sacrifices they make—some wholesome antidote for those boluses which they are reluctantly compelled to swallow by their constituents. (Laughter.) I sincerely hope that we shall present the demand of the members in a form which will enable those hon. members who have struggled to obtain a seat, who have won the battle and grasped the prize, to look forward in their declining years hopefully for themselves and their families to a future which should be removed from all danger of want, or indigence, or necessity, and to be made comfortably off. (Laughter.) The hon. member will acquit me of having met his motion in a grudging or niggardly spirit. (Laughter.) I can only express my profound regret that, having spoken as I have done, I am compelled to vote against the proposal of the hon. member. (Laughter.)

INDIAN TRAMWAYS.

"EQUUS" writes to *Indian Engineering*:—In a tropical climate like India, Tramway Companies should really do something in the way of the substitution of horses by some other power for hauling the cars. It is distressing to see in the hot weather, when the sun's rays give out anything between 110 and 150 degrees, heavy loaded cars pulled by a single and sometimes by a pair of horses. Of course, it is only known to the Tramway Companies the actual annual mortality of their horses, which everybody must know ranges very high. There are hundreds who would like to see horses kept for something better than pulling heavy car loads of human beings over roads not of the very best, and the hauling friction in most cases very heavy and trying to the poor beasts. The proposed Electric Tramway for Madras is a move in the right direction, and I sincerely hope the promoters will meet with success. Calcutta should take the hint, as great improvements could be made in the present Tramway system in vogue in that city. The "tomy rot" about dangers of overhead wires and other fallatin of that kind, which is generally put forward by people who know nothing about the matter, should not prevent electric traction coming into favor for Indian towns. When we look at America with her thousands of miles of overhead wire systems and find that the accidents from them are almost *nil*, there should be sufficient proof how little danger there is by the use of this method of electric traction. Whether electricity, steam, compressed air or rope are the best methods for propelling tram cars, still any one of them is far preferable to the horse in places like Calcutta and Madras, where the thermometer readings in the hot weather get very close to the "Hades" we read of in Scripture and ancient history.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE CRAWFORD STAKES.

THE Crawford Plate (handicap) of 25 sovs. each, 10ft., or 5 only (to the fund) if declared by Tuesday next, with 300 added; winners after March 31st, 5lbs., of a handicap 7lbs., of any two races or one of 500 sovs. 10 lbs. extra; the second to receive 50 sovs. Brethy Stakes Course, six furlongs. 34 subs.

Mr John Charlton's ch c May Duke, by Muncaster—Marbaum, 3 years, 6st, 5lbs..... 1
Prince Soltykoff's b c Woolsthorpe, by Tibthorpe—Light of Other Days, 4 years, 8st. 11b 2
Mr R. H. Combe's b f Axiom, by Peter—Electric Light, 4 years, 6st. 5lbs..... 3
(Winner trained by W. Leader, Wroughton, Swindon.)

Twelve ran; May Duke's starting price was a hundred to twelve against.

THE CRAVEN STAKES.

The Craven Stakes of 10 sovs. each, half forfeit with 400 sovs added, for three-year-olds; colts 8st. 10lbs., fillies 8st. 7lbs; winners extra; the second to receive 10 per cent. and the third 5 per cent. of the whole stake; entrance 5 sovs. Ancaster mile (1 mile and 22 yards). 54 subs.

London, Thursday, April 21st, 1892.

Mr. W. Cooper's ch c The Lover, by Charibert—Loversall 1
Prince Soltykoff's bl or br c Curio, by Thurio—Light of Other Days..... 2
Lord Ellesmere's ch c Fandango, by Lowland Chief—Merry Dance 3
(Winner trained by James Watson, Bellelsle, Richmond.) Twelve ran; the odds against The Lover were eleven to four.—*Asian.*

THE INDIAN MINES.

ALTHOUGH the great and increasing yield of gold by the Witwatersrandt mines commands for the best of those enterprises the earnest attention of the speculative investor, observes the *Financial Times*, it would be a great mistake to lose sight of the splendid work being done in the Colar goldfield. It is never wise to put all one's eggs in one basket, and the wider the range of selection the greater the chances of aggregate success. But Indian mines have special claims to regard. The *personnel* of those who control them is of exceptional excellence. It may be said that almost invariably the Directors are men of high character, who carry on the business on commercial lines, with little regard to market operations. Above all, some of the Colar enterprises are already great successes, while others have an excellent prospect of following them on the path to prosperity.

It may be objected that the dividends paid do not amount to very much when reckoned as interest on the present market price of the shares, continues our contemporary. The 65 per cent. paid during the past year by the Mysore Company looks a big thing, but on a purchase made to-day it represents only about 13 per cent., which, though substantial, is not, as a rule esteemed a high rate of return on a mining venture. Ooregum ordinary shares on the present price bring in a little over 5 per cent. and the preference about 7; Nundydroog (ordinary) about 9 per cent. But though these rates of remuneration on money expended are not on a princely scale, they have as good prospects of continuance as income derived from mines ever can be expected to have; and, still more important, the chance of their being largely increased, even within the present year, is excellent. Each of these three companies is considerably increasing its stamping power and other equipments, and as the available ore is abundant, nothing but accident, such as visitations of drought or cholera, can prevent the yield speedily growing. Both afflictions have impeded the erection of thirty heads of stamps by the Mysore Gold Company, together with further plant for the treatment of tailings, but the rainy season is expected to set in either next month or in June, and then the work will be completed. The Nundydroog stamping power will soon be doubled, and Ooregum, having started twenty additional stamps on the 14th ult., and being about to erect twenty more—making the total number seventy—will increase the yield about 50 per cent. There is thus every prospect of each of these companies so adding to its earnings as to be enabled to pay still better dividends very shortly, and to make an exhibition of prosperity which must inevitably enhance the market value of the shares.

The explanation which Mr. John Taylor, the manager, gave to the Mysore shareholders at the meeting held a few days ago, appears to entirely dispose of the fear that the lode had become permanently alienated from the Company at depth by the intervention of a trap-dyke. This objectionable barrier of rock, the existence of which had been perfectly well known all along, from the fact that it outcrops at the surface, dips slightly to the east, whereas the lode, which runs almost parallel with it, dips to the west. It was thus inevitable that at some point they should come in contact, and at the beginning of 1891 the dyke was encountered in Rowe's shaft at a depth of about seven hundred feet. The course of the lode being thus disturbed, the work of finding it again has been persistently and anxiously engaged in. For some months past strikes have been reported, but the quality of the ore has led to some doubt whether the workers had really recovered the Champion lode, the richness of which has throughout been the cause of the Company's success. A gentleman who evidently takes a great interest in the property has on two or three occasions addressed us on the workings and their results in a very pessimist strain; but on comparing the plan of the mine with the statement made to the meeting by Mr. Taylor it will be quite evident that the writer deduces his unfavourable judgment from a misapprehension as to the direction of the 780 feet level. The cable read to the meeting rather supports the theory that the lode is about to be encountered in undiminished richness, and if these hopes are realised the Mysore Company will be assured of a long as well as a brilliant career.

The report of the Directors of the Ooregum, just issued, forms an interesting corollary to the Mysore record of success, the details of which were published a few days ago. During the past year 15,673 tons of quartz were raised and stamped at the Ooregum Mine, and 781 tons of tailings were treated, the total production being 34,841 ounces of bar gold, of the value of £129,481 19s. 7d.—an increase of £28,434 14s. 4d. over the previous year. The average yield from the quartz was as much as 2 ounces 4 cwts 3 grains, and the report on the workings shows the existence of large reserves of ore both in Low's shaft and Probyn's Mine. A dividend of 2s. 6d. on the ordinary shares is declared, making 3s. 6d. for the year. The like amount it is also proposed to pay on the preference shares, making 5s. 6d. for the year, inclusive of the 10 per cent. preferential interest, which was paid in October last. The preference shares, having 10 per cent. secured and a share of profits beyond, are thus a splendid investment and it will be satisfactory to those who hold them to note that the Directors, after duly considering the recent decision of the House of Lords, have no idea of calling up the 15s credited as paid, except in the remote contingency of a liquidation. The Nundydroog Company is also a highly successful and progressive concern, the crushings averaging more than two ounces to the ton, and steadily increasing, and the Directors were enabled to distribute 5s per share dividend in 1891. The success of these three companies, great as it is, was long deferred, much time and money being expended on prospecting before valuable strikes were made. It is only reasonable to infer that some other companies, with properties apparently as well situated, will also score brilliantly when they have persevered long enough.

The Champion Reef property, situated between the Mysore and the Ooregum, should certainly be found, sooner or later, to contain the Champion lode. It is generally supposed that the Balaghat, or Eastern lode runs nearly parallel with the Champion, and on the former the workings of the Balaghat Company, which have resulted in fairly successful crushings, are presumed to be. But, having recently issued debentures, the Balaghat by purchasing from the Goldfields of Mysore Company a block of land to the westward, proposes to make a dash for the Champion lode also, and with two strings to its bow, the enterprise should certainly have an excellent chance of turning out a big success. The Mysore West and Mysore Wynaad Campanies, being conjointly at work on the Tank block adjoining Nundydroog to the north, may also at any time find a rich shoot of the Champion lode. A property of the Indian Consolidated Company, adjoining the Mysore to the south, might also be deemed to have excellent prospects, but the results so far have been disappointing. The Champion lode at the southern extremity of the Mysore block is certainly poorer than in other parts of the same property; but whether it has pinched out has yet to be proved and the question is a very important one for the Colar Central and Mysore Reefs Companies, which have workings still further south. The South-East Mysore land lies on the Balaghat lode, and prospecting has produced some evidence of richness, but the aggregate results have not yet been enough to put the Company in clover. A great deal of money has been spent, and probably much more will have to be; but there is every chance of the outlay securing an ultimate triumph. The Nine Reefs Company, whose property is a long strip stretching from east to west, has already chances on both lodes, and finally may also do well, if the shareholders will bury the hatchet and harmoniously agree on the best method of raising the needful additional capital. Taking the Colar mines as a whole, it may be concluded that while the shares of three of the companies are excellent purchases, even at present prices, those of all the other mentioned are hopeful gambles, with chances of prizes proportionate to the relative market quotations.

SIR LEWIS PELLY ON THE EMPIRE.

GEN. SIR LEWIS PELLY, M.P., whose death occurred last week, had on April 6 delivered an address at the Hampstead Constitutional Club on "The Empire and its Responsibilities." Dealing with Lord Rosebery's recent speech at the City Liberal Club, Sir Lewis declared that our foreign policy had changed, not because our Colonial Empire had pulled us out of Europe but because we had ceased to be a great military Power in Europe. We now prudently refrained from armed interference in Europe, and held our Navy as an instrument in the cause of peace. The present Admiralty Board deserved great credit for what they had done for the protection of the coaling stations and the strengthening of the Navy, but he contended that much more was yet required to be done for the protection of the Colonies, the maintenance of our naval supremacy, and the protection of our food importation. The Navy he held to be the key and essential factor of our Empire. Naval power maintained, all else was manageable; and he therefore strongly urged the absolute necessity of maintaining the supremacy of the British Navy. Referring next to the African Question, Sir Lewis Pelly warmly defended the founding of Imperial interests in that country, and in conclusion, urged that, notwithstanding the responsibilities and obligations of Empire, none the less should we strive to fulfil our Imperial destinies.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA.

BOMBAY, writes the *Railway Times*, has won for itself a happy pre-eminence as the Indian Presidency in which railway engineers have gained their greatest triumphs and railway shareholders their richest dividends. The prosperity of the Bombay railway system is the best argument that can be brought forward in defence of the lavish policy of guarantees under which the earlier Indian railways came into existence. Neither the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company nor its diminutive but prosperous ally, the Bombay Baroda and Central India, makes any demand upon the finances of the State. On the contrary, the State every year reaps substantial benefits from the enactment under which a moiety of all profits in excess of 5 per cent. is handed over to the Treasury. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the Government should view with suspicion any proposal on the part of the guaranteed railway companies which threatens to involve capital outlay.

An annual income of many lacs of rupees is too comfortable a source of revenue to be lightly imperilled and what certainty is there that any extension of the existing railway system, however promising and desirable, may not prove fatal to the continuance of profits which serve to balance the State's heavy losses elsewhere? But while the Government hesitates to sanction proposals which offer hypothetical advantages in return for assured revenue, private enterprise is disheartened by the reluctance of the Government to commit itself to any further guarantees. We are far from denying that this reluctance is justified by the unsatisfactory condition of Indian finance, but all the same it is the cause of a deadlock which seriously hampers the development of the Indian railways system. There are some who, without believing in the abstract merits of State Ownership, think that it is the railway policy most adapted to the requirements of our Indian Empire. Military considerations demand the construction of many lines which, in the very nature of the case, can never earn their working expenses, and it is argued with some plausibility that, if the State is committed to hopelessly unremunerative expenditure of this sort, it may fairly endeavour to reduce its loss by building other railways of commercial value. India already possesses the administrative machinery necessary for the bureaucratic control of her railways. In many respects she is the best governed country in the world, the *beau ideal* of a benevolent despotism. But, after all, the arguments against State Ownership, though less cogent in the case of India than in that of most other countries, are sufficiently powerful to make that policy undesirable so long as any alternative to it remains. It seems to us that private capitalists may be trusted to give the Indian railway system its necessary development, if only enterprise be not clogged by arbitrary restrictions and inequitable conditions. The present *impasse* may fairly be attributed to the fact that the authorities offer no inducements to capital. Having arrived at the conclusion that the railway policy of thirty years ago erred on the side of generosity, they rush into the other extreme, and not only decline to grant any further guarantees, but refuse to sanction any railway scheme unless its promoters assent to ruinous and impossible terms. The Government of Bombay, as we learn from Indian papers recently to hand, has laid down that the rates charged on the feeder railways to be built in Guzerat and elsewhere in the Presidency are not to exceed those of the main lines. It needs only the briefest reflection to show that this rule, if carried into effect, must prove fatal to the various schemes for creating feeder railways.

The expenses of administration and management must necessarily be higher in the case of a small railway than in that of a big one, and there are many other departments of expenditure in which the same axiom applies. There are three projects for the construction of branch railways in Guzerat, all of which the Bombay Baroda and Central India Company would be glad to carry out. As we have seen, the exigencies of Indian finance compel the Government to turn a deaf ear to any proposal which would throw the cost of such extensions upon the guaranteed companies. Does it necessarily follow that railway development of vital importance to the existing companies and to the trade of the country is to be postponed *sine die*? We trow not; but if the powers that be desire to see the work undertaken by individual capitalists, they must sweep away such absurd restrictions as that to which we have referred, and leave enterprise to have its perfect work.

A dog-in-the-manger policy must infallibly result in a perpetuation of the present deadlock. We think that the Indian Government will do well to insist that all railway extensions shall be constructed on the same gauge as the main lines. It is much to be regretted that there are already two gauges in India, the broad gauge and the metre gauge, and this is an evil which will doubtless gain greater prominence as the railway system of the peninsula gradually extends. But if a branch railway is to be of any use as a feeder, it is all important that it shall be of the same gauge as the main line, and we are glad to think that the Indian authorities fully recognise this fact. If no other matter than that of gauge they can see their way to leave private enterprise untrammelled, we have little doubt that within a few years the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay Baroda and Central India will obtain the expansion so necessary to a healthy and vigorous existence.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held on Friday (1st April) at the Society of Arts, the Earl of Northbrook presiding. The report, which was taken as read, stated two years ago the Council started a special fund for the promotion of Indian female education, and although only small grants had been made, the encouragement thus afforded had been much appreciated. Educated Indians were now desirous that their wives and female relatives should be instructed, and women themselves were appreciating educational opportunities. By means of the *Indian Magazine* and through branch Committees the Association had preserved in its efforts to extend the knowledge of India in England, to co-operate with all efforts for advancing education and social reform in India, and to promote friendly intercourse between the peoples of England and India. The receipts of the general fund amounted to £400, and the expenditure to £370, while £250 had been received on behalf of the special Female Education Fund.—The adoption of the report was moved by Sir Steuart Bayly, who warmly commended the efforts of the Association on behalf of Indian female education.—Mr. Dadabhoi Naoroji seconded the motion, which was carried.—Mrs. Arthur Brandreth proposed, and Sir H. Cunningham seconded, a resolution affirming that the meeting sympathised with the progress made in improving the education of the women of India, and hoped that the special fund would be more widely supported.—This was supported by Mr. Abdulla Yusef Ali and carried.—Lord Hobhouse, in proposing a vote of thanks to Lord Northbrook, said that he was one of a few Indian officials who upon their return from India showed in a practical manner that they owed something to that country.—The Earl of Northbrook, in responding, said the Association might naturally feel some gratification at knowing that it received the cordial support of all the best administrators who had returned from India. It extended help and guidance to young men coming from India, and he was sure that Miss Manning, their able secretary, would feel rewarded by the testimony that had been borne to her earnest endeavours. Their Female Education Fund deserved more support. Its objects had received the commendation of the Maharajah of Mysore and other Native princes, and it should not be forgotten that the first step towards the reform of the Indian marriage laws had been taken by a Native prince. It was plain, therefore, that the Association was working in accordance with the views of the Native rulers of India.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

ON February 4 I expressed a hope that on the arrival of that number of "Truth" in India, the Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army, or some one on his behalf, would contradict certain statements current in India respecting his relations with the local Press. That number of "Truth" has reached India, and various communications have now come back to me in reply to the paragraph in question. But I have not received—what I hoped to have received—any authoritative assurance that General Gatacre is not a recognised military correspondent of more than one Indian paper. On the contrary, all my information tends to confirm the original statement. India is a long way off, and it may be that the official disclaimer for which I have been looking is still on its way. I, therefore, refrain for the moment from saying anything further on the matter. But it cannot be allowed to rest here.

IT has been agreed to raise a "C. H. Spurgeon Memorial Fund" in aid of the Stockwell Orphanage and other institutions connected with the Metropolitan Tabernacle and founded by the late Mr. Spurgeon. Mr. Geo. Williams and Mr. Thomas H. Olney, who have each contributed 200 guineas to the fund, will act as joint treasurers.

THE ANARCHIST CONSPIRACIES.

PLOT TO BLOW UP THE SPANISH CHAMBER.

EXCITEMENT has been aroused at Madrid by the arrest on April 4 of a Frenchman, named Delbos, and a Portuguese, named Pereira, at the door of the Cortes, with infernal machines in their possession. They had been watched by the police for a month, and were known to have designs upon the principal buildings in the Spanish capital. On the morning of the arrest the detectives heard the arrangement made to commit the first outrage that afternoon. The men were found to be armed. They fiercely resisted their capture, and at night, when they were examined before a judge in the prison, they became very violent; and, as they refused to be quiet, they were manacled. Among the papers found upon them was their programme, a disjointed draft worded as follows:—"Plan of Action of the Cosmopolitan Society: First bomb, Chamber of Deputies; second, Senate; third, Law Courts; fourth, Council of State; fifth, Ministry of War; sixth, Royal Palace (in the chapel); seventh, Bank of Sp

MR. MACLEAN, M.P., AND THE BENGALEES.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN has replied to his Bengalee critics as follows :—I see that you have given a prominent place to a letter from a number of Bengalee gentlemen residing in London, who propose to hold a public meeting in order to denounce me for having, as they think, slandered their race in certain passages of my speech on the Indian Councils Bill. So far as I am concerned they are welcome to hold as many public meetings as they like, but I should wish them to have for their guidance a correct version of what I really said. I contended that the success or failure of representative government is a question of race, and that education affects national character far less than is commonly supposed. I went on to say :—" The barons who could not sign their names to Magna Charta were as wise and far-seeing statesmen as Burke and Macaulay, and the simplest and most unlettered English peasant, who belongs to a race that has the instinctive love of freedom in its life-blood, and that has practised self-government and respect for individual rights from before the dawn of history, is more capable of taking part in the administration of public affairs than the highly-gifted Bengalee, who can discourse as fluently as Mr. Gladstone himself, but whose people have been slaves, nay, the bondsmen of slaves, for fifty generations. This is not a reproach ; it is a mere statement of a physiological fact. The expression, 'slaves, nay, the bondsmen of slaves,' is, of course, a reminiscence of a line in Byron's description of the modern Greeks under Turkish rule, and it is strictly appropriate to the condition of the Bengalees under the sway of the Mogul Emperors of India. There may be a slight flourish of rhetoric in the phrase 'fifty generations'—one can never be certain as to a year or two in calculations of this kind—but the substantial accuracy of the statement cannot be seriously disputed. Compare Macaulay, in the essay on Warren Hastings :—The physical organisation of the Bengalee is feeble even to effeminacy. During many ages he has been trampled upon by men of bolder and more hardy breeds. Courage, independence, veracity are qualities to which his constitution and his situation are equally unfavourable. His mind bears a singular analogy to his body. It is weak even to helplessness for purposes of manly resistance ; but its suppleness and its tact move the children of sterner climates to admiration not unmingled with contempt. What the horns are to the buffalo, what the paw is to the tiger, what the sting is to the bee, what beauty, according to the old Greek song, is to woman, deceit is to the Bengalee. . . . . All those millions do not furnish one Sepoy to the armies of the Company. If we enable this effeminate, untrustworthy race, by means of an adroit manipulation of 'the elective principle contained in the Kimberly Clause of Lord Cross's Bill, to obtain the balance of power in the Legislative Council of India, the fighting races of India, on whom we so largely depend for the protection of the Empire, will spit upon and spurn our rule. When such a catastrophe is brought within the range of possibility, it seems to me to be the duty of a member of Parliament to speak out, even at the risk of hurting the feelings of the amiable gentlemen whose wrath I have aroused."

"An Indignant Indian" writes to the *Globe* :—

The influence of race and ancestry, considerable though it is, has been magnified a great deal too much. It is not proposed in the "Kimberley Clause" to give any thoroughgoing privilege of representation for India at all, nor is that what the people of India are at present seeking to obtain, through organisation and constitutional agitation, but some small recognition of the elective principle (not even representation) in the legislation of their own country. And it is this which Mr. Maclean sets himself so bigotedly to oppose, and in that opposition even forgets what is due to the feelings of whole people numbering more than seventy millions. I am not a Bengalee myself, but I do feel that words such as "bondsmen of slaves" should not be passed over without the strongest protest from every native of India, because, though applied, and I think wrongly, to the Bengalees in the first instance, they refer, by an artful insinuation, to others as well. This is all we are concerned to do : as to talk about "fifty generations" and so forth, Mr. Maclean knows the history of India better than any historian has ever pretended to do. When the most superficial student of Indian history knows that the Mogul Empire in India lasted no longer than three centuries at the longest, Mr. Maclean claims "substantial accuracy" for the statement that the Bengalees were under the Mogul sway for fifty generations—sixteen or seventeen centuries! But we can best pass Mr. Maclean's "physiological (or rather ethnological) and historical fact" in silence.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

MR. H. M'NEILL, General Secretary of the Bimetallic League, writing under date of March 30, says :—It is very important that those in this country who take an interest in the silver question should not misunderstand the hesitation evinced by the United States House of Representatives to pass Mr. Bland's Free Coinage Bill. All parties in the States are in favour of international bimetallism, and are prepared to support their Government joining with those of other countries in establishing it by international agreement. But what the Bland Free Coinage Bill proposes is that the United States should alone, and without previous arrangement with other Powers, open its mint to the free coinage of silver. There are some who think that such action on the part of the States would not be unsafe while there are others who believe it would involve a risk. However this may be, what I desire to point out now is simply that whatever opposition there is in the States to the present Bland Bill, whether justified or not, must not be taken as opposition to international bimetallism under an agreement which would include the leading commercial nations of the world.

From the *Times* of April 5 :—The last issue to hand of the *New York Financial and Commercial Chronicle* contains some remarks which it may be as well that members of the Bimetallic League should study regarding the Bland Silver Bill. The following is an extract :—" A striking passage in the remarks of Mr. Bland was the statement that the bill went back a hundred years to the conditions then existing. Mr. Bland's reckoning is at fault. In the crude and primitive notions which it embodies the measure goes back several thousand years ; and should it by any chance become a law, the financial derangements which it would produce (for such would be inevitable under the transition from a gold to a silver basis) would be very suggestive of the conditions in those remote times. We cannot understand how any person of ordinary intelligence can imagine for a moment that a 69-cent dollar can be made equivalent to a 100-cent dollar, or can fail to see the absurdity of the attempt to keep the one interchangeable with the other under the adoption of unlimited coinage of silver by the United States alone. There is nothing creditable either to our honour or intelligence in the scheme." The *Chronicle* naively reminds bimetallists on this side of the water that " for twelve years we sought to preserve the equilibrium by coining two and a-half to three million standard dollars each and every month. The effort failed. Despite these purchases the price dropped lower and lower. During the last two years we have increased our purchases to fifty-four million ounces per annum. This effort has proved as futile as the other." If a suggestion made by some of the Bank of England directors some years since, that this country should aid the United States in the above abortive efforts by purchasing three millions of silver to be held against the note issue, had been adopted, the Bank of England would by this time have lost on the operation over half a million sterling.

The *Times'* Philadelphia correspondent telegraphed on April 2 :—The United States Revenue returns for the nine months of the fiscal year ending with March 31 show receipts of 268,140,537 dols. and an expenditure of 268,119,244 dols. Compared with the previous year, the revenue has decreased by 47 millions and the expenses have decreased by 30 millions. The Treasury on April 1 held a free cash balance of 159,872,827 dols., of which 125,561,382 dols. was in gold, being the amount held in excess of gold certificate outstanding (154,329,000dols.). The total amount of gold held was 280,000,000dols., and the total of silver held was 420,000,000dols. The amount of free silver in the Treasury was 16,757,289 dols., with 403,000,000dols. of silver certificates issued. The recent decline in the price of silver caused an active demand for the metal in New York for London account, producing a recovery in its price, which closed at 87·37. To-day's steamers take 900,000 ounces of silver to Europe. The period of April settlements have passed without any demand for money. Lenders say that times have never been so dull. The money supply is excessive, and rates are easy.

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

ON Friday, April 1, in the House of Commons, Mr. Schwann asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether a few days' notice would be given before the Indian Councils Bill was taken in Committee. Mr. Balfour said that he should be glad to give as much notice as possible before the Bill was taken in Committee, but he could not preclude himself from taking the stage on any opportunity that might present itself. This was not a bill to which there was much controversy between the two sides of the House, and it was important that it should be passed into law as soon as possible. He, therefore, desired to take every chance that might present itself for pushing it through the remaining stages.

AN OLD SOLDIER IN THE WORKHOUSE.

Mr. D. Sullivan asked the Secretary of State for War whether he was aware that Thomas Flynn, formerly of the 64th Regiment was now a pauper inmate of the Athlone Workhouse ; that he held the Victoria Cross for valour, and wore also the medals for Persia and India, having been present at Cawnpore and Lucknow, where he was severely wounded in attacking some guns, one of which he brought off himself ; whether he was aware that Flynn was awarded a pension of £10 a year for his valorous conduct ; and whether some small increase could not be made to enable him to keep out of the workhouse. Mr. Brodrick : This case is well known at the War Office. Flynn did very gallant service and was awarded the Victoria Cross, but I regret to say that he was discharged with a very bad character, he having been entered in the defaulters' book forty-seven times, and tried by court-martial fifteen times. The poor man is a victim to drink to such to exient that when he had the control of his money he only left the workhouse for the purpose of drinking up his annuity as soon as received. It would consequently be useless to consider him for an increase.

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

In reply to Mr. A. Pease, on the 4th instant, Lord G. Hamilton said : All her Majesty's ships on the East Coast of Africa are in possession of warrants, and have full authority to act in the suppression of the slave trade. In the neighbourhood of Zanzibar and Pemba there are three third-class cruisers, on the rivers Zambesi and Seire two steamers, at Aden and the neighbourhood one third-class cruiser, and in the Persian Gulf one third-class cruiser. I may, however, observe that these vessels have other duties to perform besides the suppression of the slave trade.

THE BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT.

In answer to Mr. Schwann, on the 5th instant, Mr. Curzon said : (1) The proposed legislation to amend the Bengal Municipal Act has not reached a stage when the Secretary of State would be in possession of official information ; but he understands from the newspapers that the question of amending the Bengal Municipal Act is under consideration. (2) So far as the Secretary of State is aware, the contemplated amendment of the Municipal Act is in no way aimed at the principle of local self-government, and affords no ground for alarm. The draft of a bill, it appears, has been sent to various municipal and other public bodies for criticism, and these criticisms will undoubtedly receive full and careful consideration before any bill is introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council. (3) The rules for the conduct of business in the Legislative Councils provide for full publicity ; and the Secretary of State sees no reason to take the special steps recommended by the hon. member. (Hear, hear.)

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

On Thursday, April 7, Mr. King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that "off reckoning" colonels in the Indian Army while in India had since 1887 been deprived of the privilege of free medical attendance n India, although, at the same time, the Indian Government was contending, for other purposes, that such officers were not retired, but were still serving whether, by her Majesty's regulations both for home and colonial service, all officers on full pay were not entitled to medical attendance and why the privilege was refused to Indian officers? Mr. Curzon : The regulation is not a recent one. Since 1871 it was applied to unemployed general officers—whether drawing colonel's allowances or not—and in 1887 it was extended to all other full-pay officers on the supernumerary unemployed list who were residing in India for their own convenience. The Secretary of State understands that under the rules for the British service officers on full pay subject to certain conditions receive gratuit ous medical attendance. The rules for the British service do not apply to the Indian Army. Neither the Government of India nor the Secretary of State considered it necessary or desirable that officers who are not wanted in India for military duty, but who choose it as their place of residence merely for their own convenience, should have the privilege of free medical attendance.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

UNDER the chairmanship of Mr. C. E. Schwann, M.P., a meeting of the members of the East India Association was held, on April 4, at the Westminster Town Hall, when Mr. H. J. Reynolds, C.S.I., formerly a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, delivered an address on "The Amendment of the Indian Council Act." He said the Ministry could hardly have been blamed if they had declined to sacrifice a single day or to hazard a single division for the sake of a measure which vitally affected the interests of 200,000,000 of the Queen's subjects, but which could not be used as a hustings cry or exercise the smallest influence on the fate of the political campaign. The Government bill was an utterly inadequate measure of reform. The existing Indian Councils, even the best of them, were councils only in name ; they neither represented the public nor possessed the public confidence ; and if they were established with any idea of giving the people some voice in the making of the laws under which they lived, they had signally failed in attaining that object. Their deficiencies were due partly to the wording of the original Act itself and partly to the vicious customs and rules of practice which had defaced and enfeebled the working of it. The defects of the former class he summarised as (1) the insufficient number of councillors, (2) the overwhelming preponderance of official members, (3) the absence of any system of representative election, (4) the narrow limits to which the functions of the councils were restricted, (5) the inability of local councils to pass any law conflicting with an Act passed by the Council of the Governor-General. Of these five defects the Government bill removed only one, and that the least important of them all. No sane person, he urged, wished or expected to see India brought under a system of representative government, for which she was at present quite unfit, and would be unfit for many years to come. No one proposed to invest the Legislative Councils with the powers of the House of Commons to see them refusing supplies, turning out Ministers, or deciding questions of peace and war. But there was a wide difference between these wild ideas, which no one entertained, and the sober, deep-seated feeling which millions in India entertained, that, though England held India by the sword, she could not hope to retain it, and did not deserve to retain it, by the sword alone ; that the people might fairly claim to be treated with more confidence, and even to be entrusted with some share of power ; that they had out-grown the laws and institutions of thirty years back ; and that the time had come for amending those laws and remodelling those institutions in a generous and large-hearted spirit.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

ACCORDING to the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* the statements published last week respecting the concentration of Russian troops on the German frontier were unjustifiably exaggerated :—" I am in a position to affirm that it is not German official circles that have been fearing an attack from Russia, but rather that the St. Petersburg War Office has been living unnecessarily for some time past under the apprehension of a military Teutonic invasion on a gigantic scale. This (adds the correspondent) was in consequence of information that had been conveyed to the banks of the Neva, according to which some of the leading German generals were insisting that advantage should be now taken of the financial embarrassment and the famine in the Muscovite Empire for crippling its strength. The movements of Russian troops on the German frontier that are said to have caused disquietude were merely carried out with a defensive purpose. . . . I am assured authoritatively that the pessimistic rumours set afloat are totally groundless."

According to the Berlin *Post*, the Russian Government will shortly issue a new loan. It will be ostensibly for the purpose of raising fund for the construction of railways, but as there are no guarantees that it cannot be diverted to other uses, the *Post* warns all Germans against subscribing to it.

The *Norddeutsche* and the *Hamburger Correspondent* —both of them inspired by official circles—have hastened to assure the public that the present made last week by Kaiser Wilhelm to Count Schouvaloff—the Russian Ambassador at Berlin—of an oil-painting of himself in the uniform of his Russian regiment, had nothing whatever to do with politics. According to advices received in Berlin from St. Petersburg the Czar is said to have instructed Count Schouvaloff to inform the Berlin Court of his intention to visit Berlin on his way to Copenhagen next month.

CARDINAL MANNING'S SUCCESSOR.

THE Pope on April 3 formally confirmed the judgment of the Propaganda nominating Dr. Vaughan as Archbishop of Westminster. The Rome correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* understands that one of the principal reasons that induced the Pope to give the preference to Dr. Vaughan as Archbishop of Westminster was the conviction entertained by His Holiness that Dr. Vaughan, from his personal position and from his excellent relations with all parties, will be able to act as a species of semi-official agent and intermediary between England and the Vatican ; a kind of Papal Nuncio in partibus. Five brothers of the new Archbishop-elect of Westminster, as has been already stated, were priests. It is not so well known that at least that number of his sisters have become nuns. The biography of one of these, Clare Vaughan, has been written by Lady Lovat, herself an ardent Catholic. The mother of the Vaughans was (the *Weekly Register* notes) a convert to the Roman Catholic Church. It is reported that the Very Rev. Monsignor Gadd will succeed Dr. Vaughan in the Bishopric of Salford.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—APRIL 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Hon L M St Clair, B	Lt-Col G MacCall, B Inf
Mr E Murray, B	Capt R D Broom, ISC
Mr E G J McCudden, B	Capt A H Mason, RE
Mr R H McKillop, B	Capt R Ballie, ISC
Mr R W Pyne, B	Lt A A West, ISC
Mr J Inglis, M	Lt A C de L Joly de Lothbiniere, RE
Mr T J Couldry, Bo	
Col E W Begbie, DSO, M Inf	Surg-Maj G A Cones, B

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H E Haddon, B 21 mos	Capt J B R Butler, ISC,
Mr A W Peet, M 6 mos	14 days
Lt-Col C M Browne, ISC, 2 mos	Lt J M Home, ISC, 2 mos
	Lt A Grant, ISC, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A R Lilley, B	Capt A T Young, ISC
Maj H C E Lucas, ISC	Capt E S Brooke, RA

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, APRIL 5.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

CAPT H P HICKMAN from the Seconded List, to be Maj, vice H T Lugard, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay.

To be Captains—Lieut F Vans-Agnew, vice J W Dunlop : Capt C C Wiseman-Clark, from the Seconded List, in succession to Maj H P Hickman, who is holding an extra-regimental appointment ; Capt N B Hefferman, from the Seconded List, in succession to Maj T H E Acton who is holding an extra-regimental appointment ; Capt H S de M Guille, from the Seconded List, in succession to Maj A H P Turner, who is holding an extra-regimental appointment ; Capt F T Fisher, from the Seconded List, vice the Hon A Lambart ; Capt W L Farmer, from the Seconded List, vice G W Biddulph ; Capt F A Randolph, from the Seconded List, vice H H Butler ; Lieut C J Perceval, vice G D'A Alexander ; Lieut F C Johnston, vice R M B F Kelly ; Lieut C E Rolt, on the Seconded List ; Lieut W J Napier, on the Seconded List ; Lieut S J Chamier, vive J H V Crowe, seconded ; Lieut F G Maunsell, vice P E Gray.

The undermentioned officers are placed on the Seconded List :—Capt the Hon H A Lambart, whilst a student at the Senior Class, Artillery College ; Capt G D'A Alexander, for service as an Instr in Gunnery at Devonport ; Capt R M B F Kelly, for service as an Instr in Gunnery, Hooghli Defences ; Capt P E Gray, for service on the Staff ; Lieut A S Jenour, for service as an Adjt of Volunteers ; Lieut H A Pratt, for service as an Assist Instr in Range-finding ; Lieut A S Buckle, for service as an Assist Superintendent of Experiments at the School of Gunnery.

Lieut the Hon F B Bingham, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut, vice C J Perceval.

Lieut D Bremner, from the Seconded List to be Lieut vice F C Johnston.

Sec Lieut E Barnes to be Lieut., with seniority next to and immediately below Lieut A Forbes.

The undermentioned Gent Cadets from the Royal Military Academy, to be Sec Lieuts :—G C W Corrie in succession to Lieut F Vans-Agnew ; A J R Greene, in succession to Lieut A R Knox, promoted ; N E Tilney, in succession to Lieut P E Gray, promoted ; C W Stulpnagel in succession to Lieut J E W Headlam, promoted ; R B Riddell, in succession to Lieut A S Jenour ; W Ellershaw, in succession to Lieut S J Chamier ; J C Hanna, in succession to Lieut F G Maunsell ; J Baron, in succession to Lieut H A Pratt ; M L Wilkinson, on augmentation ; I B F Carrie, on augmentation ; C J B Swann, on augmentation ; E B Scott, on augmentation ; H E Garstin, on augmentation ; L C L Oldfield, on augmentation ; F O Carr, on augmentation ; R O Westropp, on augmentation ; N C L Learmouth on augmentation and C M Nuttall, on augmentation.

To be Adjutants.—Capt G W Biddulph, on augmentation ; Capt C J Fisher, vice the Hon A Lambart, who has resigned that appointment ; and Capt H H Butler, on augmentation.

Qrmr and Hon Capt C Diggory is placed on retired pay.

Qrmr and Hon Capt S Brown retires on retired pay.

Superintending Clerk W Stephens, to be Qrmr, with the honorary rank of Lieut, vice Honorary Capt C Diggory.

Serg-Maj T Williams to be Qrmr, with the honorary rank of Lieut, vice Honorary Capt S Brown.

Grenadier Guards—Capt and Brevet Maj the Hon J T St Aubyn is seconded for service on the Staff.

Scots Guards—Capt L G Drummond is seconded for service on the Staff. Lieut J F Erskine to be Regimental Adjt, vice Capt L G Drummond.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Col W Green, C B, on completion of five years' service in command of the 75th Regimental District (the Gordon Highlanders), is placed on half-pay.

Col W Byam, CB, on completion of five years' service in command of the 51st (the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry) and 65th (the York and Lancaster Regt.) Regimental Districts, is placed on half-pay.

Col C E King, on completion of five years' service in command of the 39th Regimental District (the Dorsetshire Regt.), is placed on half-pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Bedfordshire Regt—The seconding of Lieut F C S P Samborne for service with the Indian Staff Corps, and the promotion to the rank of Lieut, vice F C S P Samborne, of Sec Lieut H S Garratt, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, are post-dated to Dec 19, 1891.

The Royal Irish Regt—Lieut H W Crutchley is seconded for service with the India Staff Corps.

The Border Regt—Sec Lieut (now Lieut) L T Hay is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's) Sec Lieut S D B Ketchen is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Royal Military Academy—Lieut F H Young, Royal Artillery, to be Lieut of a Company of Gent Cadets, vice Capt A C Currie, Royal Artillery, who has vacated that appointment on promotion.

The undermentioned Majs to be Lieut-Cols :—H T Lugard, from the Royal Artillery ; W M Campbell, from the Royal Artillery ; H Murray, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers ; R Phayre, from the Princess of Wales' Own (Yorkshire Regt) ; C J Butler Kearney, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers ; and G A W Forrest, from the Hampshire Regt.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned officers are placed on retired pay :—Gen. the Hon. P. R. Feilding, C. B. ; Lieut.-Gen Sir J C M'Leod, G C B. ; and Lieut-Gen the Hon R Monck.

Col S J Nicholson, Royal Artillery, is placed on half-pay on the expiration of his period of service as Commandant of the School of Gunnery.

Col J Goldie is placed on half-pay on the expiration of his period of service on the Staff as an Asst Adjt Gen.

Lieut Col the Hon W F Elliot, Deputy Asst Adjt Gen, North Eastern District, is placed on retired pay.

Lieut-Col R A Montgomery, from half-pay, is continued in his appointment as Deputy-Asst Adjt-Gen, Royal Artillery, at headquarters.

The undermentioned Lieut-Cols half-pay, retire on retired pay :—H Murray, R Phayre, and C J Butler-Kearney.

Maj D F R Dawson, Coldstream Guards, is granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Col whilst employed as a Military Attaché.

Capt W Leir, retired pay, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

The undermentioned Qrmrs and Hon Lieuts are granted the honorary rank of Capt :—W Bissett, the Highland Lt Inf ; and S J Miller, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.)

Sub-Insp of Army Schools, with the honorary rank of Lieut, H Hebb, from half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Reserve of Officers—Capt R Palmer resigns his commission.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg-Capt A H Marsh, 3rd Volunteer Batt, the Cheshire Regt to be Surg-Lieut.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

AN instance of that rare and beautiful phenomenon, the "sun pillar," was seen by Miss Annie Lea, of Lutterworth, on March 5, just as the sun was sinking behind a thick layer of siratus cloud. A bank of "dust haze" formed a back-ground to the clouds. When the appearance was first seen, about three-fourths of the solar disc was below the edge of the cloud bank. From the upper part of the disc rose a vertical column of light, resembling an inverted obelisk ; the tip resting on the rim of the sun. The column was about five degrees high, and its upper end was lost in the clouds. It was orange red in colour below and yellowish white above. The display lasted for some minutes after the sun sank, but gradually faded away.

Sometimes the sun pillar is seen in the morning above the rising sun, and occasionally the conical end is uppermost. The phenomenon has never been properly explained ; but some meteorologists think it part of a halo round the sun. It is, perhaps, worthy of suggestion that its resemblance to an Egyptian obelisk may be other than accidental. The City of On or Heliopolis, where these obelisks were so numerous, was devoted to the worship of the sun.

Weber, the celebrated German physicist, has described the first light emitted by iron as it is raised to incandescence as being of a greenish grey colour, and Lord Rayleigh has recently performed the experiment by heating a plate of iron on one side with a Bunsen burner and watching the other ; but although he was satisfied that no red light was apparent, he could not observe any green light. A correspondent of "Nature," Mr. A. Noble, has more recently tested the phenomenon by heating a rod of iron and enclosing it in a thin sleeve of iron which was closely observed. The result of his experiment is that a greyish white light or luminosity was first seen, then a yellow, and afterwards an orange glow.

The adoption of aluminium for army flasks and surgical instruments in Germany has led to a scientific war as to the merits of this metal for such purposes. French experimenters and some German ones pronounce against its use on the ground that dietary liquors attack the metal. We have already given the substance of their reports. Professor Lunge, however, disputes their conclusions, and states that such liquids as red or white wine, brandy, alcohol, solutions of tartaric, carbolic, and some other acids, as well as tea, coffee, and beer, hardly affect the metal during six days' exposure. Professor Lunge's results were obtained with compact sheet aluminium, of which the army implements are made, and not with ordinary aluminium foil.

When the European Powers seized the islands of the West Indies, the Lesser Antilles, from the mainland to Porto Rico were occupied by a people calling themselves Caribs, Calinas, or Calinagates, who had conquered the Arawaks of these islands, and were spreading to the Greater Antilles, when their progress was checked by the whites. They exterminated the male Arawaks, but adopted the females into their tribes. The continental Caribs extended from the Orinoco to the Maroni rivers, and made frequent raids upon the Arawaks until the end of the seventeenth century, but in the following century they melted away before the whites, and to-day the Caribs of the Antilles are limited to some villages in Dominica, St. Vincent, and Trinidad, while those of the Continent are represented by small groups in Surinam, British Guiana, and, perhaps the Galibis of Cayenne. A band of Caribs, who are in reality a mixture of Arawaks and Galibis, and Tairas from Cayenne, are now to be seen in the Jardin d'Acclimation, Paris.

They are thirty-two in number, and nearly half of them are women and children. They are gentle in their manners, the mothers taking great care of their children. They do not sing or dance, but play melancholy tunes on the flute, accompanied by the drum. The hammocks they work are not so good as those from the Upper Amazons, and their pottery also betrays an inferiority. They paint themselves red and black with roucou and genipa, but no longer in "totems." The women wear a pin through the lower lips, and a bandage below the knee. On the face and other parts of the body they fix, by means of resin, the finer feathers of birds, a custom which is said to be Tupi rather than Carib.

The foot-warmers for cabs in Paris are chiefly of two kinds ; one is the water pan ; the other is the "chaufferetted charbon." The former soon cools ; the latter gives off some asphyxiating fumes. Hence it is that M. Morel has combined both systems in employing the chaufferette outside the cab, to keep the water pan inside the vehicle always hot. The water circulates in pipes, and a small quantity of glycerine is added to prevent it from freezing. The total weight of the new heater is about seven kilogrammes.

Professor Edwin J. Houston, the well-known American physicist, has drawn attention to the fact that Robert Boyle, the great Irish philosopher of the seventeenth century (" the father of chemistry and brother of the Earl of Cork ") had a distinct conception of a magnetic field. In his essay " Concerning the Unsuccessfulness of Experiments," published in 1668, he suggests that streams of small particles perpetually issue from one pole of a magnet, wheel about, and re-enter at the other. In another paper on " The Absolute Rest of Bodies," published in 1669, he asserts that the particles even of dense substances are in rapid motion, and refers to the " magnetical effluvia " of the earth as magnetising iron. Finally, in his paper on " The Nature, Properties, and Effects of Effluvia," he records his experiments on magnetising iron by the influence of the earth. Boyle's streams of effluvia are Faraday's " lines of force."

A high degree of magnifying power is now obtained by replacing the eyepiece of a microscope with a second microscope of comparatively low magnifying power. The separation and definition of the instrument are not impaired.

Although the Mississippi, including the Missouri, is about 4,300 miles in length, and the Amazon, 4,020, while the St. Lawrence is only 1,450 miles, the latter is held to comprise the largest body of fresh water on the earth. Including its great lakes and its tributaries, covering about 73,000 square miles, the aggregate mass of water is estimated at 9,000 cubic miles. Professor Cyrus C. Dinwidde calculates that it would take upwards of forty years for this body of water to pour over Niagara at the rate of a million cubic feet a second.

The latest model of the Gatling gun is designed for use by the police, or for guarding railway trains, banks, and vessels. It weighs only 74lb., and may be carried by one man, or with all its accessories by a horse or mule. It can be mounted on a police patrol waggon, and used for dispersing rioters with as much effect as a company of soldiers. It has six barrels, and fires 800 shots a minute, at all angles of elavation or depression. The weapon, which is receiving the attention of the American Government officials, is manufactured by the Gatling Gun Company, at Hartford Conn., U.S.A.

The North-west of England Boulder Committee has prospered so well that it has decided to form itself into the Glacialists' Association, and to alter its rules of working so as to include the whole of the British Isles. The members busy themselves in studying the phenomena of the glacial periods, and have contributed much useful information on the subject. A " Drift Primer " has been drawn up for the instruction of observers. Specimens of glaciated rocks have been collected, and the nucleus of a Glacial Drift Library has been formed. The society meets at the Technical School, Stockport.

Commenting on Professor Dewar's recent experimental verification of the magnetic properties by liquid oxygen M. Guillaume points out, in " L'Industrie Electrique" that if we accept the values found by Edmond Becquerel for the magnetic constant of oxygen, it ought, when in the liquid state, and in a field of medium strength, to possess a magnetic moment per cubic centimetre one-third of that of iron, and a magnetic moment per gramme twice as great as that of iron ; so that the strange conclusion is forced upon us that oxygen is the most magnetic of substances. M. Guillaume also points out that liquid oxygen might be made to give a faithful and delicate representation of the distribution of the lines of force in a magnetic field, the liquid being heaped up in the strong places.

An explosion of benzine vapour at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, February 16, killed two men and seriously injured a third. The cleaning of a boiler had been removed, and just before the noon hour the men applied a considerable quantity of benzine to bolt and rivet heads inside the boiler to soften the rust and scale. On resuming work one of the men got inside the boiler, and a boiler-maker's lamp was lowered to him. A considerable quantity of benzine vapour had probably accumulated in the boiler and mixed with air, for an explosion took place and the body of the man inside the boiler was fired like a projectile straight upward through the dome opening and lodged in the roof trusses overhead. The overhead electric crane had to be run underneath in order to reach him. Notwithstanding severe burns and other injuries, he lived after the accident for several hours. The workman who lowered the lamp into the boiler, and who was standing directly over the dome opening, is supposed to have been struck by the body of the man inside. He was also blown upwards struck one of the roof braces, and fell on a pile of iron plates. He died in a few minutes. The third workman was standing on top of the boiler between the cab and the dome. He was thrown to the ground and badly burned and bruised.

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